THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world $12
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Orders for the "China Mail"
and "Overland China Mail"
may be made to our agents at
the following ports.—
Canton, Patell & Co.
Foochow, Brockett & Co.
Swatow, [illegible]
Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh Ld.
Manila, A.S. Watson & Co. Ld.

No. 16,584. 英壹千九百壹十六年七月六號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916. 中華民國五年歲次丙辰 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 1 PLATOON.

The following will parade in mufti with rifles at Central Station on Monday, July 10th, at 5.45 p.m.:—Alarakia, Caldwell, H. E. Edwards, Joseph, A. S. Osborne, Tobias, Wattie, Wilson, Fyfe, Mutton, J. A. Pearson.

NO. 4 COMPANY.

The whole of No. 4 Company will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday, July 10th, and 12th. Uniform, Caps and Covers.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICES FOR JULY.

Monday, July 10th Monday, July 17th Friday, July 21st Tuesday, July 25th Monday, July 31st	Band Practice 6 p.m. Sharp.
Thursday, July 13th Thursday, July 20th Thursday, July 27th	Orchestra Practice Club Lusitano 6 p.m. Sharp.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The following will report in uniform at Stables at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Friday, July 7th:—Inspector Gegg, Sergts. Kew and Scull, Troopers Chan, Ainslie, Arnold, Ralph, Fernandez, Galloway, Grimble and Waller. The Sergt. Major will also attend.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE Steamship
"CHUEN CHOW"

The ONLY BOAT LEAVING at 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 5 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 9 P.M.

FARES:—First Class $2 Single; $3 Return (Saloon).

First Class 90 cts. Single; $1.50 Return (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; $1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

$11.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong*
$17.00 *to all Coast Ports*

[illegible], WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

OYSTERS—Fresh, Fried or Stewed, [illegible] &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

$1.00 per dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., *General Managers.*

Hongkong, April 11, 1912. 501

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore's order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

17

FRENCH LESSONS

BY MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' × 88' × 34'0".
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100—Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50—Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR-VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK." TELEPHONE No. 212.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. $1.00 $2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART.
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.

—Terms:—From $5 per day Mex. Telegraph add:—"Peaceful."

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers—Exporters
AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.

Branches:—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING.

14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co
GENERAL MANAGER.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 6th JULY.	
8. A.M. "HONAM." 10. P.M. "KINSHAN."	8. A.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 5. P.M. "FATSHAN."
FRIDAY, 7th JULY.	
8. A.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 10. P.M. "FATSHAN."	8. A.M. "HONAM." 5. P.M. "KINSHAN."

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAISHAN" Tons 906 | S.S. "SUI-TAI" Tons 165)

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9TH JULY.

The Company's Steamship **"TAISHAN."** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN."

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 538 Tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) [illegible]

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

"MUMEYA."

"While—you—wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.

No. 8A Queen's Road Central.
TELE: No. 254.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

The Mark of Purity.

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec 17, 1909.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1916, commencing at 3.45 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 805

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 30th.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 791

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed MR. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB Manager of our Canton Branch, with powder to Sign our name by Procuration

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 792

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916.

T. E. GRIFFITH LIMITED.

Canton, July 1, 1916. 793

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1913.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2. 1915. 1027

"A SCOUT IN FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong, with topical illustrations for the benefit of War Charities.

ON SALE AT:—

MESSRS. WM. POWELL, LTD.,
MESSRS. WHEEMAN, LTD.,
MESSRS. KELLY AND WALSH, LTD.
MESSRS. WHITEAWAY,
LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
AND THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

Price 50 Cents.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, If Equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectioners, Meals with Wines & [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL PERSONS NOT EXEMPTED who remain in the Colony for more than one week are REQUIRED to REGISTER THEMSELVES at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(a) In the case of RESIDENTS in the Colony, BEFORE JULY 23RD 1916.
(b) In the case of NEW ARRIVALS, WITHIN ONE WEEK of arrival.

The following are exempted:—

(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
(2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Military authorities.
(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.
(6) Persons of Chinese Race.
(7) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

FORMS of REGISTRATION, giving the particulars required, MAY BE OBTAINED at the Enquiry Office, G. P. O. Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations.

The PENALTY FOR FAILING TO COMPLY with this Ordinance is a FINE NOT EXCEEDING $50.

C. MC. I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, June 23, 1916. 804

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

36520	Concerto in E Minor (Violin) Ysaye.
D 17727	Serenade (Spanish Dance) (Cello) (Pablo Casals). The Swan. " "
D 17712	Campanella (Piano Solo) Godowsky. Hark, Hark, The Lark (Piano Solo) "
D 17701	Nocturne in Eb (Violin) Parlow. Liebesfreuh. " "
D 17711	Invitation to the Waltz. Isolde's Love Song (Grand Sym. Orch.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322

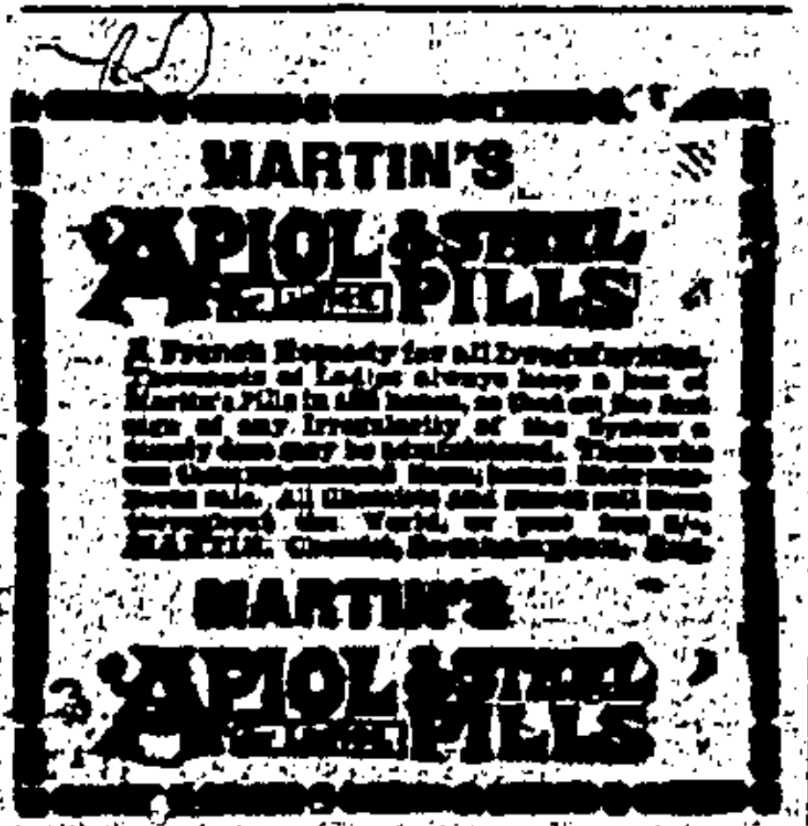
DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

FARMER HAMS	... 85 cts.	per lb.
ROYAL HAMS	... 80 "	" "
YORK CUT HAMS	65 "	" "
COOKED HAM (In Slices)	... ... $1.—	per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

66



MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, or Table d'Hote, with Wines & Liquors of the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

"To make sales is not enough—you must make friends."

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR YEARS

W·D & H·O·WILLS

"Constant growth signifies constant merit."

REVOLTS MADE IN GERMANY.

There is one aspect of the war which the Dublin outbreaks bring home to us—that Germany, the home of autocracy and authoritative government, is the greatest provider of revolutions in the world. Germany has been, and is still, subsidising revolutions and revolts, not only against the Allies in their colonies but against neutral nations if it thinks it possible indirectly to damage the Allies.

It has subsidised with equal cynicism, though with different attractions, philosophic revolutionists and Congolese cannibals. The list of the subjects of the Allies it has assisted to revolt which follows is not complete, but it is instructive:—

Sinn Feiners in Ireland.

Arabs in Tunis.

Berbers against France in Morocco.

Egyptian officers and "Nationalists" against England.

Boers in Cape Colony.

Senussi and Berbers against Italy in Tripoli.

Sikh police against England at Singapore.

German-Americans in Canada.

Hindus against England in Hindustan.

Moslems against Russia in the Caucasus.

Bakhtiari bandits against the Persian Government.

Poles and Letts against Russia.

Congolese natives against Belgium.

Angola natives against Portugal.

Pagan tribes in Northern Nigeria against England.

Javanese against Holland in the East Indies.

General Villa, the Mexican bandit, in invasion of U.S.A.

Albanians against Montenegro.

It is certain that such a list of underground activities has never been possible in any former war.

A hundred years ago both sides utilised the civil disorders of their opponents. The British Government landed several forces of French Royalists on the coast of France in order to attempt to create disaffection against the Republic or the Empire which succeeded it. The French Republic on its side negotiated with the United Irishmen and sent several expeditions designed to land men and arms in Ireland. But these were mere retail operations; the German schemes are wholesale. They employ every kind of agents, from the Prince of Reuss, who, as German Ambassador at Teheran, has been at the head of a mob of Persian bandits and Bakhtiari tribesmen, down to people like Sir Roger Casement, who was conspiring against Great Britain while he was still drawing a pension from its Government. Christian de Wet and Beyers at one end of Africa were serving German aims in their revolts, while at the other the Basso Nge tribe of Northern Nigeria was stirred up by the same influence to attack the Hausa force, and to refuse to pay taxes.

STIRRING UP MOSLEMS.

The greatest effort has been to arouse the Mohammedan subjects of France, England, and Italy, and agents like Solomon at Barouni, the Tripolitan Chief, the Sheikh Shawish, who combined an Oxford education with anti-English journalism in Cairo, and the German officer in the Egyptian service, Mors, who was executed last year for smuggling dynamite into Egypt. The Germans have in most of these cases worked under the disguise of enthusiastic Moslems, but their real sentiments were disclosed by the circular issued by the Governor of German East Africa to the local commandants just before the war, in which he urged them to try to discourage Islam, and to that end to encourage pig-breeding. This recent enthusiasm for Islam has not prevented the Germans conspiring with Pagan tribes in Nigeria, or with Hindus farther east.

THE CASEMENT FAMILY.

An Irishwoman who knew Sir Roger Casement in his youth has communicated to the "Daily Mail" these particulars of his family and of his character when a boy:—

"The Casements were a very well-known County Antrim family, with several branches. The grandfather was Mr. Roger Casement, a land agent and well-to-do man of property. The whole family have always been Protestants, staunch members of Orange societies, and pronounced Unionists, and so were all Sir Roger Casement's early associations and associates. His father was once an officer in the British Army. He was a recluse and an eccentric, and his hobby was the occult. He lived at the Adair Arms, the principal hotel of Ballymena, and undertook to give a seance and raise 'spirits' for the habitues of the hotel. On the night of the seance, at the hour appointed for its start, he was found dead in his room. The people said that his spirit was too big for his frail body and that he had simply 'snuffed out.' He was an extraordinary Don Quixote looking man. Roger, at that time about fourteen, was being educated at the Diocesan School at Ballymena. He was a very remarkable boy, handsome, gentlemanly, gay and of a singularly happy temperament. But he was a very determined boy, always very sure of himself, and with command and influence over boys much older than himself."

RUHLEBEN HORROR.

INTERNED BRITISH SUBJECTS DRIVEN MAD.

Lord Newton informed Lord Beresford, in the House of Lords on May 25, that the number of British civilian subjects repatriated from Germany since December, 1914 was 628, and the number of Germans repatriated has been 1,160. There were about 27,000 German civilians interned in Great Britain, and 4,000 British civilians in Germany, most of them at Ruhleben.

In view of these figures, he was reluctantly compelled to admit that the situation was thoroughly and distinctly unsatisfactory—(cheers)—and it was most desirable that every effort should be made to secure the liberation of these unfortunate civilians at Ruhleben. The condition of these men was very bad, and he was given to understand, on the best authority, that many of them were in danger of losing their reason. Out of nine civilians repatriated a few days ago three were described as insane. The lot of the German civilian interned in this country was appreciably better than the lot of the British civilian interned in Germany.

An extension of the present system of exchange was in contemplation. A proposal has been sent to Germany that the age, now placed at 55, should be lowered to 50, and that in the case of men unfit for active service the age should be reduced to 45. This proposal was made some weeks ago but no reply had yet been received from the German Government. The present system of individual exchange was most unsatisfactory, and, in his view, the only fair basis of exchange was that the [illegible] should be decided solely by age and physical condition[illegible]

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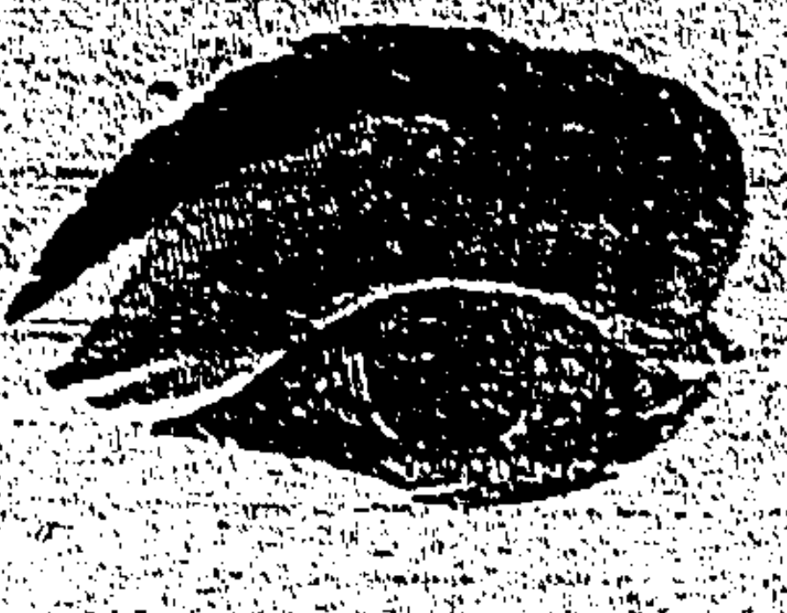

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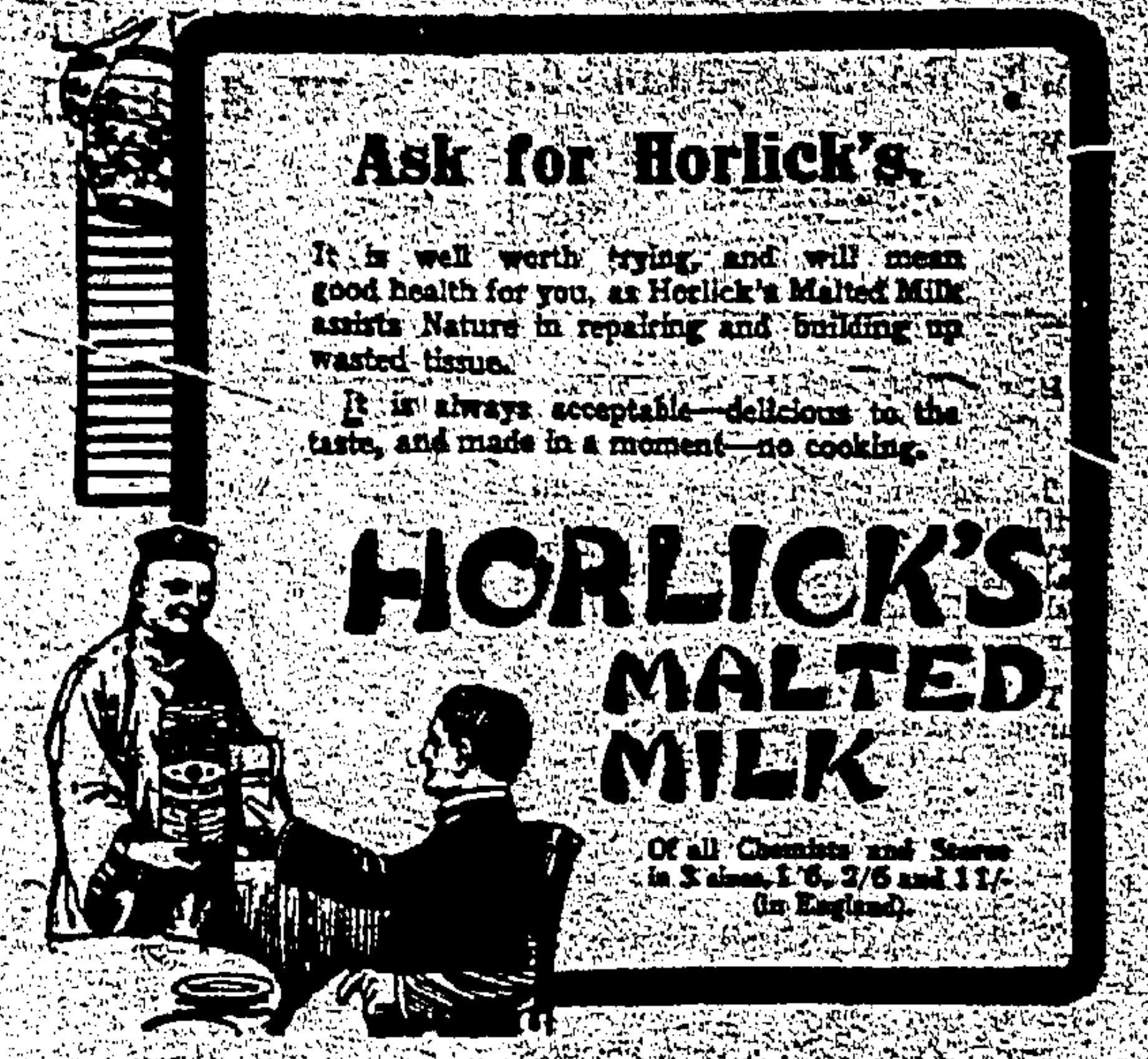

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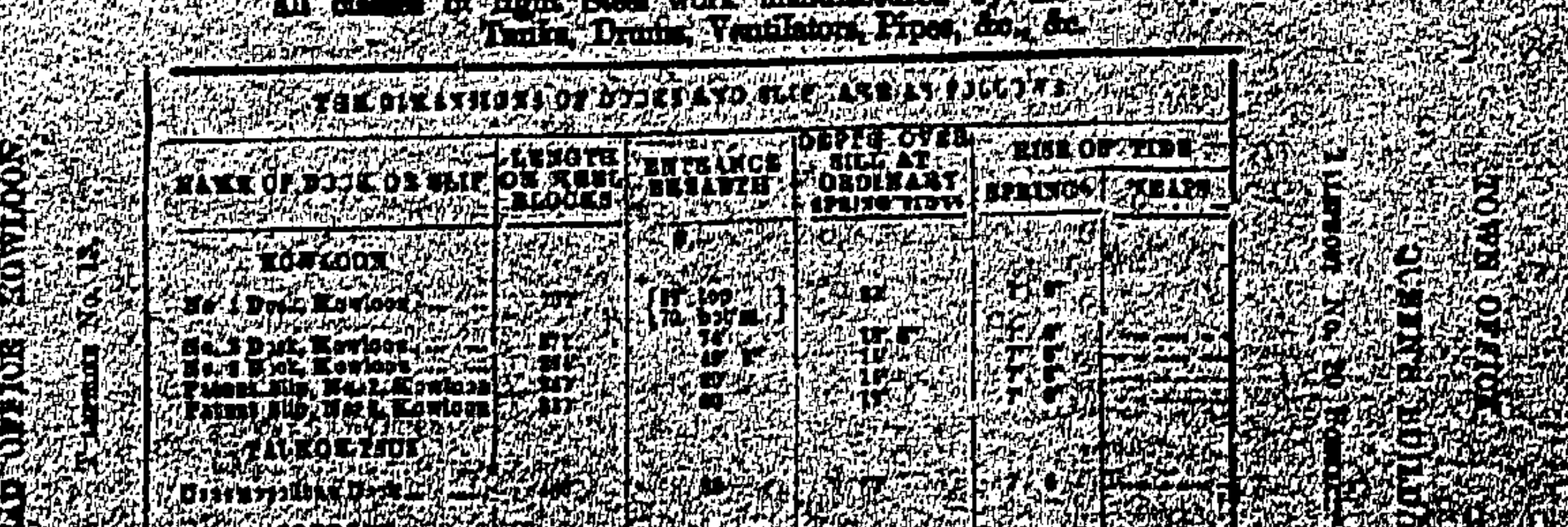

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Also

Japanese Tea Sets, and a few lots of Bentwood Chairs (New), Bath Towels, etc.

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A number of Lots of New Matting, &c., &c. and 1 Caille Motor, Complete.

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NO MORE HAGUE CONFERENCES.

A FUTILITY OF PACIFISM.

[BY SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.]

On several occasions before the outbreak of the present war I gave written testimony to my hopes of the results which might follow from international conferences at The Hague, and from the gradually-built-up international law which might be formulated by degrees at the Palace of Peace into a universally respected code, binding on all the civilized nations who sent their representatives to The Hague Conferences. But the events of August-September, 1914, shattered this ideal, so that although mechanically my name may continue to appear as one amongst the many signatories to counsels of "perfection" connected with Hague Conferences, actually I am not a party to any such aspirations any longer. The admirable work of Mr. Carnegie, at which we have no right whatever to sneer, received its death-blow when neither the United States nor the kingdom of the Netherlands protested to Germany against the invasion of Belgium. From that moment it was evident that the two previous Congresses at The Hague had been a sheer waste of time, a mockery, a mask behind which the Central European Powers carefully prepared for an assault on the liberties of Europe.

Yet I see now that a number of my friends and acquaintances whose opinions I have shared or adopted in the past are actually moving in favour of a Third Hague Conference "after this war is over," at which "all war is to be abolished." The United States is to be invited to convene the Third Hague Congress—the United States which has never protested against the breach of the laws laid down at the previous Conferences—at which it shall be decreed that war henceforth cease. The Third Hague Congress is to bind (how can it bind?) all the Powers represented there to accept the future arbitrament of the Hague Tribunal. It is to be able to punish (who is to be the "it"?) future breaches of international law by economic boycott or by coercion through an International Police, naval and military.

A FUTILE PROPOSAL.

The signatories to this pamphlet do not say who is to command this International Police on sea and land, but there is some slight inference from the text of their proposals that the commands should be placed in the hands of the United States. Is this a proposition to which the British Empire could possibly submit its fate? Or France? Or Russia? Certainly not. The eleven millions of German-Americans and the five or six millions of Austro-Hungarian-Americans, form a most noteworthy element in the United States. No one but an ignorant fool would deny the intellectual and physical value of the peoples of the Central European Empires, both in mind and body, or pretend that they have not all the qualities which lead to success. Quite disproportionately to their numbers they dominate the policy and the actions of the United States. Almost certainly they would come to the front as a source from which would be derived the most capable officers and strategists in such an International Police. And suspicion would be at once aroused in the east and the west of Europe as to their control of such an impossible body.

"Very well, then," it might be urged, "we will place the control, the supreme command in the hands of Swedes or Swiss or Dutch." Next we have to ask ourselves whether the subjects of any of these neutral nations who have not been engaged in the present war are likely to be able to cope with the military genius which has certainly made itself evident in Germany and in Austria-Hungary. Then again, we of the British Empire have to recollect that the Swedish gendarmerie in Persia, the Dutch gendarmerie in Albania, and German-Swiss officers chosen for other international forces have, by a tendency not unnatural, eventually identified themselves with the interests of Germany-Austria. You cannot overlook the fact that so great is the intellectual potency of Germany that although the German language fully deserves all that Mark Twain ever said about it, it is the dominating tongue amongst the Dutch upper and mercantile classes, over three-fifths of Switzerland, and in the intellectual world of Scandinavia.

Any such proposition, in fact, as that advocated by those who declare it "to be the will of God that war shall cease" is worse than futile: it is actively mischievous.

In the future we can trust *no* people that have been neutral in the present struggle, and still less none of the enemies we have been fighting. We can trust our Allies, large and small, because they, with us, realize that we are completely interdependent now in the Old World. United we stand; divided we fall a prey to the ambitions and the intentions of Central Europe. For the next hundred years the Old World can only be kept in peace, happiness and reasonable liberty by the continuance of the existing alliance between Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Montenegro, Russia and Japan, an alliance, which, we hope, still may be joined at the right moment by Roumania, may find Spain fraternal, and become a bond of union to which we should be delighted at any time, present or to come, to welcome the United States and other nations still neutral. But this alliance, nevertheless, in Old World politics will henceforth trust the welfare of its citizens to no more Congresses held at The Hague, or Copenhagen, or Berne, or Madrid, unless the peoples of any one of the neutral nations of which these cities are the capitals join the Allies *vi et armis*.

AN IMPOTENT CONFERENCE.

No Hague Conference availed to rescue Belgium from a fate more shocking than has befallen any other country in history. No Hague Agreement has saved the Lusitania, the Appam or the Falaba; or the many babies and women shattered by Zeppelins; or the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland from a future taxation which will long deprive our lives of opportunities and reasonable pleasures. No Hague Conference of the past checked the race in armaments, nor could it do so in the future; nor should we be wise in trusting for one moment our destinies to an International Police Force, or to an International Board of Trade able to impose an economic boycott; for sooner or later the inevitable German would come to the top in any such international arrangement, either by the direct route of German representation or the indirect way through the United States, Scandinavia, Switzerland or Holland.

I write these lines with, perhaps a better knowledge than is possessed by many Englishmen of Holland, the United States, and Switzerland. Next to my own country I love Switzerland better than any other part of the world; and if I had to leave England I would live there sooner than anywhere else, with however, strong temptations to make my home either in the United States or in Holland. But I try to face facts. I believe that the mass of the Dutch people are rather with the Allies, and especially with Britain, than against us. The Dutch Press has played a splendid part in championing the Right in the tortuous maze of political considerations. I believe that if the masses in Holland better understood the full extent of the horrible treatment of Belgium, especially of Flemish-speaking Belgium, they would before now have forced their Government to protest and to range itself definitely in sympathy with the Allies, as Portugal did. But I also know from many visits to Holland that the greater part of the aristocracy and of the merchants are rather more inclined to sympathize with Germany and to be willing to come to some arrangement which will bring their land very close to fusion with the German Empire. I do not think that they are reasonable in this, because racially and linguistically they are far more nearly connected with Britain (as is Belgium). But facts are stubborn things. Holland, as soon as war broke out, was in a very difficult position when its Government realized that for months to come the united might of Britain and France would be unable to stop the advance of the German armies. Germany had reasons at that time for wishing to avoid an invasion of Holland. It is far too delicate a question now to discuss whether Holland would have been wiser as well as more generous in intervening to save Belgium, risking a Teutonic invasion, which, after all, she might have been able to repel, and which would inevitably have been followed by the most serious injury to Germany (for a Dutch adhesion to the Western Powers then, or at any later time in the war, would have been a decisive factor against Germany). But, in any case, Holland was entirely mistress of her own fate, and she chose the prudent line of strict neutrality, a neutrality which has been most scrupulously adhered to by the Dutch Government.

But this cautious policy has of itself been a disavowal of the whole Hague theory. It has been as though Holland has said to the world, "I allowed you to meet at The Hague and discuss any mortal thing you liked, but your decisions and resolutions scarcely interested me, and I do not consider myself bound by them in any special degree."

Of course, if the Allies are not victorious, or not sufficiently victorious to impose their will on the Old World, we may have to be content to meet where the deciding factor of the banded neutral wills that we shall meet, and accept the decisions of the International Council that the dominating neutrals will arrange. Personally, I cannot in the interests of humanity in general face any such humiliating contingency.—The "Daily Chronicle."

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EXCITING FINISH IN NEW DERBY.

London, 31st May.

There have been many close races for the Derby, but few have ended in a more exciting finish than that at Newmarket yesterday.

As the time approached, Mr Fairie's Kwang Su strengthened his position of favourite, mainly at the expense of Mr Neumann's Figaro, who went back in the market. Mr J. Sanford's Nassovian advanced, but the statement that Lord Derby's Canyon had been amiss naturally led to her decline, though her owner made what is, I think, his first appearance on a racecourse since the war began in order to see her run, a suggestion that her chance was not considered hopeless. During the last two or three days Mr Hulton's Fifinella had been mentioned as having made remarkable improvement. She seemed to have so much way to make up in the matter of condition that not a few good judges continued to doubt whether she could yet be near her best; but report was current that she had gone particularly well in a gallop last week, and it was thought quite probable that she would show she had retained her last year's superiority to the best of the colts.

There was some delay at the post, but the start being out of sight it was impossible to know what was causing it. Kwang Su, instead of cantering down with the others, had swung round suddenly opposite the stands, and spectators guessed that he must be responsible for the wait. At length, however, the flag displayed on the top of the Ditch was lowered and presently the ten turned into the straight for home, at this point a mile away. A couple of hundred yards from the judge no one could say what would win. Three or four were still in it, though the white orange sleeves on Kwang Su were prominent, as, however, were the light blue and orange hoops on Fifinella, and the violet and yellow stripes on Nassovian, with Mr Washington Singer's Valais near, to the astonishment of those who knew how much he is behind his stable companion Kwang Su. The last named and Fifinella seemed to be going strongest, when the others closed in on the filly and as it appeared must inevitably prevent her from making an unhampered effort. By vigorous handling, however, Childs escaped from the tangle and just contrived to squeeze his mount past the post a neck in front of Mr. Fairie's colt, Nassovian no more than a head away third. Fifinella was lucky to win in the circumstances but would have been still more unlucky to have been beaten.

THE NEW DERBY STAKES, a sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added, for three-year-olds; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half.)

Mr. E. Hulton's ch. f. Fifinella by Polymelus—Silver Fowl, 8st. 9lb. (J. Childs) 1
" Fairie's b. c. Kwang Su, by Cicero—Galicia, 9st. (F. Templeman) ... 2
" John Sanford's b. c. Nassovian, by William the Third—Veneration II 9st. (O'Neill) 3
" C. T. Garland's Polydamon, 9st. (E. Lancaster) ... 0
" C. Howard's Ferox, 9st. (C. Childs) 0
Mrs. J. B. Joel's Sirian, 9st. (F. Bullock) 0
Mr. L. Neumann's Figaro, 9st. (A. Whalley ... 0
" W. M. G. Singer's Valais, 9st. (J. Clark) ... 0
" F. C. Stern's Flaming Fire, 9st. (S. Donoghue)... ... 0
Lord Derby's Canyon 8st. 9lb. (F. Rickaby) 0

(Winner trained by Mr R. C. Dawson, at Whatcombe.)

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Kwang Su, 11 to 2 each Fifinella and Nassovian, 6 to 1 Figaro, 9 to 1 Flaming Fire, 10 to 1 Canyon, 33 to 1 each Sirian and Ferox, 60 to 1 each Valais and Polydamon.

Won by a neck; a head separated second and third, Valais was fourth, Flaming Fire fifth, Canyon sixth, Sirian seventh, Figaro eighth, and Ferox last. Time, 2min. 36 3/5sec.

POOR RACE FOR NEW OAKS.

London, 2nd June.

The only question about the New Oaks at Newmarket yesterday seemed to be whether Mr Hulton's New Derby winner Fifinella was any the worse for her hard race 48 hours previously, and the mere fact of her being brought out to run was accepted as evidence that she was not. There seemed indeed no particular danger, and it was difficult to guess why a rather strong undercurrent of opposition should have been displayed. I had anticipated that odds of certainly not less than [illegible] would have been laid on her, but as little as half that price was taken, and this, as a general rule, is highly significant. Mr L. Neumann's Salamandra was supposed to be second best, a long way, however, behind the daughter of Polymelus and Silver Fowl, and so it proved. Fifinella looked cool and well as she walked round in the paddock, and that was really the one thing which mattered.

The description of the race may be told very briefly. Little delay occurred at the post, and when the seven had swung round into the straight Fifinella had practically won, at least it had become evident that she could not be beaten; for she was going steadily in front without a shade of exertion, and the jockeys on those behind her were all "at work" pressing their mounts. With the utmost ease she drew away coming up the hill and won in a canter from Salamandra by five lengths. Thus of the six fillies who have won the Derby five have contested the Oaks also, and four of them have carried off both.

THE NEW OAKS STAKES.—A sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added, for three-year old fillies; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half.)

Mr. E. Hulton's ch. f. Fifinella, by Polymelus—Silver Fowl, 9st. (J. Childs) 1
" L. Neumann's br. f. Salamandra, by St. Frusquin—Electra, 9st. (A. Whalley) 2
" W. M. G. Singer's b. f. Market Girl, by Martagon—Koster Girl, 9st. (S. Donoghue) 3

Also ran.—Mr. Fairie's Lady Minto 9st. (F. Templeman), Mr W. A. Higgs' Wet Kiss 9st. (M. Wing), Mr J. B. Joel's Broken Doll 9st. (F. Bullock), Duke of Westminster's Maiga 9st. (H. Jones).

(Winner trained by Mr R. C. Dawson, at Whatcombe.)

Betting.—[illegible] on Fifinella, [illegible] agst Wet Kiss, [illegible] Salamandra, 100 to 7 Maiga, 20 to 1 Market Girl, 33 to 1 each Broken Doll and Lady Minto.

Won by five lengths; half a length separated second and third. Wet Kiss was officially placed fourth, then came Lady Minto fifth and Maiga sixth. Time, 3min. [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

No. 10 WHISKY

PROVIDED THE QUANTITY IS NOT LESS THAN THREE BOTTLES, WE WILL PRESENT A HANDSOME SOUVENIR IN THE SHAPE OF EITHER A JUG, ASH TRAY, MATCH STAND, BLOTTER OR EVERLASTING CALENDAR.

DONNELLY & WHYTE
SOLE AGENTS.
TEL. 636.

THE

PALISADE

WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH.

PARTICULARS LATER.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

SANAPHOS
BY ALLIES
THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD
A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURASTHENIA, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANAEMIA

Everyone who is run-down, weak or ill, should take a course of the food that is doing such wonders for worn-out and nerve-shattered men and women; rebuilding flesh, strength, nerve and brain-energy with a speed that is amazing, and aiding their restoration to perfect fitness.

"Sanaphos" (which is All-British and must not be confused with German-owned preparations) is wholly digestible, and its benefit is felt almost at once. Besides restoring strength and muscle it contains the elements wanted by tired, under-fed nerves; elements not present in sufficient quantities in ordinary food.

If you wake up tired, if you are sleepless, run-down, nervous or depressed, start to-day your course of "Sanaphos." You will be amazed at the improvement after a few days of "Sanaphos."

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to:—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East:—Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

A CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps was organised on April 2nd, 1915, under the authority of the Militia Council of Canada M.O. 162, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Armstrong being appointed Director of Dental Services. The Corps was assembled and despatched from Canada on June 23rd following, and arrived in England early in July. Clinics were thereupon established in the various brigades and hospitals in England and overseas. The present strength of the Corps, consisting of all ranks—Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men—is 225.

A large staff is busily engaged at the training centres in Canada, in the task of preparing the recruits for overseas service, and no man who is otherwise physically fit is rejected on account of dental defects which the Dental Corps is able to remedy.

The Canadian Army Corps is one of the hardest worked bodies in the Service and has accomplished an enormous quantity of work, as is evidenced by the report of the Director of Dental Services issued to the end of March, which shows a total of operations performed exceeding 200,000.

Reinforcements for the Corps are expected shortly from Canada to meet the requirements of additional troops and hospitals who are applying for dental services.

Dental Surgeons rank as [illegible] in the Canadian Army.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per S.S. MISHIMA MARU.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

GIN

OLD TOM AND DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone 616.

WILLIAM

POWELL

LTD.

TEL. 346

THE BEST SHOES

FOR

CHILDREN

IN

HONGKONG

ARE

"PETER PAN"

OF WHICH

WE HAVE A COMPLETE

STOCK

AFTER YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WE HAVE THESE SHOES TO PERFECTION FOR THIS CLIMATE.

BRITISH MADE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Egyptian Cigarettes at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 8:—
3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana of the Season at Race Course, Happy Valley.
9 p.m.—Smoking Concert at the Phenix Club.

SUNDAY, July 9:—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Taishan".

MONDAY, July 10:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

TUESDAY, July 11:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, July 12:—
Prince John's birthday (1905).
Opening night of "The Palisade," Kowloon.

SUNDAY, July 16:—
5.42 a.m.—Full moon.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

Blocks of 50 sheets.
30 cents each,
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
5, Wyndham St.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, July 6, 1916.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

THE Admiralty in a statement issued on June 4th with regard to the great sea fight off the coast of Jutland said:—"Until the Commander-in-Chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of May 31 and ended in the morning hours of June 1 would evidently be premature." More than five weeks have elapsed since the action, and there is still no news that Admiral JELLICOE has been able to give a detailed history of the fight. The explanation of the delay, of course, is that for the purpose of writing this report something more is needed by the Commander-in-Chief than consultation with the officers engaged, for it has been made clear that British officers were not in a position to give precise information of the damage done to the enemy's fleet, any more than the officers of the German Navy were able, from their own observations, to say exactly what damage the British Fleet suffered. That information, however, has been fully and freely given to the Germans in the British Admiralty communiques; but the German authorities have been at great pains to minimise their losses, and to keep an inquisitive public from learning by private inquiry and investigation. The British Admiralty statement of June 4th said:—"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add to or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge the Admiralty entertains no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely." Since that statement was issued, the German Naval authorities have admitted the loss of two big ships which were not mentioned in previous German announcements, and Press messages emanating from Germany have mentioned the loss of others. Though the full tale of the German loss has probably not yet been revealed, the German people must realise by this time that it was a gross exaggeration and delusion to describe the result of that action as a "grand victory" for the German Fleet, "over a greatly superior English battle fleet." But the German authorities are taking good care that this delusion shall not be dispelled very quickly, though their delay in following up the "victory" must be raising some doubts on the subject by this time in the minds of the intelligent German who perceives that the "grand victory" has failed to break the blockade and that the British ring of ships continues to isolate Germany as inexorably as ever. Nor has the fact that the British Navy lost ships in the action created that "dismay" in England that the Germans so fondly imagined. On the contrary, much to the annoyance of the Germans, the British public perversely continue to regard the result of the action as a British victory. The British attained their object; the Germans failed to attain theirs. In the words of Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, "the British objective was to sink the German Fleet or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zeppelins for scouting purposes, the British Navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without procuring the needed information. Vice-Admiral Sir DAVID BEATTY, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Admiral JELLICOE'S battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice-Admiral BEATTY achieved a brilliant success, because on the arrival of Admiral JELLICOE the Germans fled." British naval supremacy has not been destroyed, and has not even been weakened. If the British Admiralty's information is confirmed that the German losses were heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the fleets but absolutely, it follows that the margin of British naval superiority was actually increased as a result of the fight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Typhoon in about 110 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W., is reported by the Manila Observatory to-day. That is about the centre of the island of Hainan, moving up the Tongking Gulf to Pakhoi.

The total output of Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the Week ending 24th June, amounted to 48,669 tons, and the sales during the period, to 51,623 tons.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi has been again requested by the President to accept a post in the Cabinet, but Mr. Tang persists in his refusal, telling the President that he believes he can serve his country better as a private citizen than as an official.

The occupier of 61 Chung Uk Tsun, a village in the Tai Po district, was smoking opium with a friend at 10 p.m., on the 3rd inst., when three men rushed in through the open door. One carried a revolver and two held choppers. The smokers were cut on the shoulders with the choppers and lime was thrown into their faces. The robbers then looted the house stealing $20 in ten cent pieces and a brace of opium pipes.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady May and daughters returned to the Colony to-day from Japan.

The Most Rev. Jeremiah J. Harty, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, has been appointed Bishop of Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wood and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carmichael were among the passengers who returned from Japan to-day by the *Empress of Russia*.

Vice-Gov. and Mrs. H. S. Martin and Miss S. Martin, Hon. Judge J. Abreu, Judge F. A. Ingersol, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe were passengers from Manila by the *Empress of Russia*.

It is explained in a Peking paper that Mr. Beilby Alston is coming out to Peking from the British Foreign Office, not as a successor to Sir John Jordan, as reported in the Japanese Press, but to act as Counsellor to the Legation in place of Mr. Ronald Macleay, who is returning to England.

HONGKONG AND THE R.F.C. HOSPITAL.

ARMY COUNCIL'S GRATEFUL THANKS.

The following telegram received by the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in acknowledgment of the undertaking by the Colony to provide £10,000 a year for the duration of the War towards the support of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, Bryanston Square, London, is published for general information:—

"Your telegram, 16th June, Army Council desire expressions of most grateful thanks to be conveyed to War Charities Committee."

Bridge Scorers in Blocks of 50 sheets may be obtained from the *China Mail* Office, Price 30 cts. each or 4 for a dollar.

THE MAGISTRACY.

TRESPASS AT A FORT.

MILITARY AUTHORITY ASKS FOR FULL PENALTY.

Capt. Cassell, D.A.A., Q.M.G., of the Headquarters Staff, pressed for the full penalty of the law, on instructions from H.E. the General Officer Commanding, when a Frenchman and a Dutchman appeared on remand this morning on a charge of trespassing at Belcher's Fort. The Military Authorities regarded in a very serious light a trespass by anybody of alien nationality on the approaches to a fort, at the present time. There were certain circumstances in that case which he was not at liberty to disclose.

Mr. Wood: Then you ought not to mention it.

Capt. Cassel said he was instructed to say what he had.

The magistrate: Have you reason to think there has been a trespass of this kind before?

Capt. Cassel said he had no doubt of that.

Lieut. Jones again gave evidence stating that the defendants passed a notice board and that they had to cross a gutter from the main road. It was a dark night.

Defendants said they thought the little path led to the town and they wanted to get to the Sailors' Home. That was the reason why they were there. They did not know there was a fort there.

The magistrate found that the defendants knew where they were and that they went there without authority. He sentenced defendants to six months' imprisonment each.

A PICK-POCKET'S REQUEST.

Charged with picking pockets, a Chinese asked Mr. G. N. Orme to issue a banishment order and, if he returned to imprison him for life.

Mr. Orme did not think the request a sound one and told defendant that he would have to do six months in gaol before he could be banished and during that period he would have his time well occupied.

The evidence showed that defendant picked the pocket of a man who was making a bargain at a stall. Defendant tried to conceal the purse in his girdle but it fell to the ground. A district watchman, who was an eye-witness of the incident, arrested him.

Defendant stated that he had come from Sam Chun and was returning that afternoon.

Mr. Orme asked him how much money he had and he answered 16 cents.

The Magistrate: Sixteen cents! But I forgot—you had the purse, and were probably relying on its contents.

ENEMY TRADING.

ATTEMPT TO DO BUSINESS WITH GERMAN FIRM.

This morning at the Magistracy Wa Chan Ching of the Mutual Trading Co., Post Office Buildings, was fined $500 or three months' imprisonment for attempting to do business with the German firm of Ahlers & Co., Shanghai.

PROSECUTION BY CHINA LIGHT & POWERS CO.

The case was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon of a summons by the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., against a Portuguese named Xavier, living at 7, Punjabis Buildings, Kowloon, of making an addition to the Company's electric installation without giving due notice to the Company.

A meter reader in the Company's employ said he went to the defendant's house through the back-door of the next house as defendant's back door was locked. There was a meter to the next house and he saw some wires coming from the main wire. He also saw the defendant hurrying down the stairs. He said to witness: "No meter, next door." Defendant pulled the wires away and went upstairs again.

Defendant, from the box, said he knew nothing about it, nor could he explain why there was wax on his main.

The wife of the defendant said she knew nothing of the charge.

Answering Mr. Shenton, she said her husband had done no work for two years.

Mr. Shenton: Then who pays the gas bill?

Witness: He has a well-off "auntie" who supports us.

Mr. Mason, for defendant, said his client was very ill and could not work.

Mr. Wood convicted the defendant and imposed a fine of $25.

AMERICAN TRADE BALANCE PILES UP.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington on May 26th issued reports showing that the balance of trade for the ten months of the fiscal year 1915 to 1916 up to May 1st was $2,772,000,000 in favour of the United States. For the period between the date of the outbreak of the war in Europe and May 1, the favourable trade balance of this country amounted to $3,866,000,000.

WHITE STAR LINE'S PROFIT.

Mr. Pretyman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, was recently questioned in the House of Commons regarding the profits of the White Star Company.

He explained that the company, after paying to the Treasury the tax of 60 per cent. on its war profits, and after meeting all its general expenses, had paid a dividend of 65 per cent. on its shares.

The net profit of the company was £1,366,28[illegible]

BLUE FUNNEL LINER ASHORE.

We regret to learn that the Blue Funnel liner *Ping Suey* is ashore somewhere near Capetown and that her position is regarded as serious.

She was outward bound to the East, having left Liverpool on June 1st. Some of the *Ping Suey's* cargo is being taken off by passing steamers.

The *Ping Suey* is a steamer of 6,458 tons, built for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in 1899.

CANTON RUMOURS.

The air is still full of rumours of a possible conflict at Canton between the forces under General Li Lieh Chun, and those under General Lung Chai Kwong.

One of our Chinese contemporaries goes the length of solemnly making the following announcement:

> "Tutuh Lung Chai Kwong has fixed the battle-line on the bund at Canton. It begins at the Pok Chai hospital and runs east. No battle will be fought on the west of the line."

It is said that there are frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of the city and that wounded men are being brought to Canton for treatment daily.

OUR TRADE FUTURE.

GREAT INCREASE OF GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE EAST.

The London *Evening News* of June 2nd contains the following.

The following letter from a City business man, who in peace-time and in war-time travels every year through India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Straits Settlements, and China, emphasises the urgent need for the settlement of a well-defined policy in the trade war before peace comes about.

Mr. Kelman, the writer, contributed some useful information to *The Evening News* before he went on his trip of 1915-16, and the statements he now makes, as a result of that visit, are of peculiar interest and importance.

He is concerned in selling in the countries he visits all kinds of soft goods, brass work, tubes, boots and shoes of British manufacture.

In a covering letter he says that British trade is suffering very badly during the war, as our prices are so high that the countries overseas cannot pay the prices, and are getting goods from neutral countries, particularly from Japan, all of which, with the exception of America, are cheap labour countries.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE EVENING NEWS."

"With reference to the leading article in last Tuesday evening's issue on 'The Next Great War' may I say that I agree with all your remarks and with Mr. Hughes' various speeches in regard to trade, but, as you say, we never get any 'forrader,' and if we begin when war is over we are 'too late' once more.

"I have travelled for years overseas on behalf of British firms, and as a business man who sees 'effect' at the other side while folk at home can only give 'cause,' have written to various trade papers, etc., over a period of fifteen years on the subject of tariffs, organisation, etc.

"It seems, however, that it needed a world-wide war to even awake a glimmering of the need for a complete change in our fiscal policy, for the creation of a Ministry of Commerce, the appointment of commercial attachés in all Consulates and our own Colonies and Dependencies, and for many other reforms too numerous to mention here, which any overseas merchants, shippers, or travellers will tell you are vitally and urgently necessary.

"An M.P. asked Mr. Asquith the other day if he was aware of vast war labour manufactured stocks lying in Germany ready to dump into the markets of the world after the war, to which Mr. Asquith replied he would be glad of some 'proofs.'

"How does the Premier expect them to be obtained under present conditions?

"As a business man in touch with neutral Power business men, also with men in Shanghai and in the Dutch East Indies, where German firms are still active, I can tell him that it is so, and further, that German exports to India and the Far East have quadrupled in the last nine months in all lines where constituents of those goods are not contraband of war.

"If when war finishes Germany remains intact and we have not already put our new trade policy in force, then I am laying long odds on the Germans reaching their old trade figures within two years.

The Evening News has already rendered the country good service, and if you will make the finest effort you have ever made in order to get all the manufacturers, shippers and merchants of this country to put the greatest possible pressure on the Government to call together all the business men of the country, especially the overseas merchants, shippers and travellers, so as to get our programme cut and dried ready to be applied just previous to peace being declared, you will have rendered the most valuable service to the Empire that has ever been known.

"I have only just returned from my Eastern journey, am a busy man, and over military age, yet if I could only see a few of these things brought about it would be one more way of 'doing a bit' which would benefit those who have done theirs at the front."

G. A. KELMAN.

9-10, Mallow-street, Old-street, E.C.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SCOTCH WAR CHARITIES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF PROCEEDS OF ST. ANDREW'S DAY CONCERT.

The following letters have been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society from the several War Charities in Scotland to which the proceeds of the Concert given on last St. Andrew's Day were sent:—

City Chambers,
Edinburgh, 8th May, 1916.

MY DEAR SIR,

On my return from a visit to the "Front," I have your valued favour of the 3rd April, enclosing a cheque for £100, being part of the proceeds of a Concert held on St. Andrew's Day last, by the St. Andrew's Society, in aid of Scottish War Charities in this District.

I have to ask you to convey to the members of your St. Andrew's Society, to all those who took part in the Concert, and to accept yourself, the warmest thanks of the citizens of Edinburgh, for this most handsome gift towards our Relief Funds.

You will be glad to learn that other St. Andrew's Societies in all parts of the world, have taken similar action, and our War Relief Funds have greatly profited by the patriotism of those who have gone forth from Scotland.

I hope that not many St. Andrew's Days will pass, before this terrible war has closed, but I feel sure that as long as it lasts, Scotsmen all over the world will do their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been victims of its ravages.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
ROBERT K. INCHES,
Lord Provost.

City Chambers,
Glasgow, 8th May, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

On my return from France this morning I find your exceedingly kind letter of 3rd April with accompanying Bank Draft for £100 being part of the proceeds of a Concert held on 30th November last in Hongkong in aid of Scottish War Charities. I have as you request divided this generous donation equally between the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers and the Glasgow Branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—being two of the most deserving Institutions here on behalf of the brave men who return maimed and broken after fighting for King and Country abroad. Will you allow me to express to you and through you to the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society my cordial thanks for the handsome and practical way in which they are assisting those in the Home-country who are suffering by this dreadful war. It is extremely gratifying not only to myself but to the citizens of Glasgow to know that Scotsmen and Scotswomen in other countries are not forgetful of those in the Homeland at such a time as this and to feel that your sympathies are with us in all that we are doing just now.

With kind regards and renewed thanks,

I am,
Yours very truly,
THOMAS DUNLOP,
Lord Provost.

2, St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh, 3rd May, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals desire me to send the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society their very grateful thanks for the kind donation of £25-0-0 which has been sent for the benefit of their funds. The Committee is indeed very glad of this help, and cannot express too warmly their appreciation.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, to whom I am forwarding the Draft, will send you a formal receipt. In the meantime, please accept this as an assurance of its safe arrival here.

For this sum you could name a "Hongkong St. Andrew's Society" Bed for six months in any of our Hospitals. Do you think your Committee would care for this?

We would be very glad to hear from you regarding the matter.

With the Committee's renewed thanks,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
MARGT. W. HARVEY CLARK.
p.p. Muriel Grant Wilson.

Deepdale, Calonne Road,
Wimbledon Common,
May 4th, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

It is so very good of you and all the members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society to send such a very handsome present (£50) for our "Comfort's Fund." Please accept my warmest thanks to you all (you were so kind in helping us too last year!), and

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
CONSTANCE M. MALCOLM.
(Mr. Malcolm's London Scottish Comfort's Fund).

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BRAVE SCOTS AT LOOS.

6,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED OUT OF 9,500.

In a remarkable passage Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on May 31 revealed the fate "of the premier division in Scotland."

"In the battle of Loos, with other divisions, it played a very notable part," he said, "out of the 9,500 with whom it went into that engagement, 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some battalions lost three-quarters of their strength, and nearly all succeeded in achieving the task which was set them. (Cheers.) They gained some of the most important positions, and these were only lost at a later stage when they were handed over to other troops.

"One battalion of this division—a battalion of Cameron Highlanders—went into action about 850 strong, with 30 officers. The colonel and an adjutant and 110 men alone survived, and took and held the objective which they were set to take. (Cheers.)

BALACLAVA OUTDONE.

"The remnant of these troops shattered in the first day's battle, were collected, and 1,200 out of the original 4,000 were asked two days afterwards to make another attack. They went over the parapet and renewed the attack with the utmost clan and spirit. Talk about the charge at Balaclava and the charge of the Fusiliers at Albuera! Those events pale before these deeds, which have been done in the present day by these new divisions raised in the British Islands. (Cheers.)

"Needless to say, no account of their achievements other than a very jejune account has been published, and that was many months afterwards. The friends of these heroes only know of their glory and of the heavy fighting in which they were engaged through private letters. Four battalions of this primary division of Scotland have been disbanded and merged with other battalions, who are also short, and their places have been taken by a South African brigade. These battalions, which had covered themselves with glory, which had only just been created with such immense effort and labour, are swept away, and the officers and men scattered and dispersed to the winds, whatever their interests and regimental ties were."

GYMKHANA TRAINING NOTES AND TIMES.

Nearly all the ponies being trained for the Gymkhana to be held next Saturday afternoon were given their winding up gallops either yesterday or this morning. There is very little to choose between Standard Dahlia and King Jack, and either it appears has as good a chance as the other of winning the "Stakes." The Dahlia did the better time of the two this morning—the mile in 2.14.4; last ¾ 1.40.4; last ½ 1.05.2. last ¼ 31.2; while King Jack took 1.41.4 for three-quarters (36.1, 34.1, 31.2), but he seemed to go more smoothly and more as if he liked it than Standard Dahlia. It must not be forgotten that these two are "class" ponies, while the others are good or indifferent subs.

The others that are looking well and moving well are Ploughedfield, Matchbox, Matabele and Dunkeld.

The times taken were:—

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

STANDARD DAHLIA, Seth, ½ mile, 31.3, 1.02; last ¼ 30.2.
PETER DOODY, Barton, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.43.2, 2.18.2; last ¼ 35.
PLOUGHFIELD, Seth, 1¼, 42, 1.20, 1.57.4, 2.33.3, 3.06; last ¼ 32.2.
ANTONY, boy, 1 mile, 43, 1.25.4, 2.03.2, 2.36.2; last ¼ 33.

THURSDAY MORNING.

SUNSHINE, boy, and SOCIAL SCHEMER, Sedgwick, ¾ mile, 37, 1.12, 1.46.2; last ¼ 34.2.
FORESTER, Knoll, ¾ mile, 36.2, 1.10.2, 1.44.3; last ¼ 34.1.
MATCHBOX, Sedgwick, and CHLOWYN, boy, ¾ mile, 38, 1.12, 1.44.3; last ¼ 32.3.
BLUFFER, Barton, ½ mile, 34, 1.07; last ¼ 33.
MATABELE, Fisher, ¾ mile, 35, 1.08.3, 1.41.2; last ¼ 32.4.
STANDARD DAHLIA, Seth, 1 mile, 34, 1.09.2, 1.43.7, 2.14.4; last ¼ 31.2.
KING JACK, Knoll, ¾ mile, 36.1, 1.10.2, 1.41.4; last ¼ 31.2.
DUNKELD, Seth, and MIDDLESEX CHIEF, Adams, 1 mile, 35.3, 1.12.4, 1.49.2, 2.22.3; last ¼ 33.1.
DURHAM CHIEF, Knoll, ¾ mile, 39, 1.16.3, 1.51; last ¼ 34.2.

RECORD SEA FREIGHT.

£5 A TON FOR COAL FROM TYNE TO GENOA.

A Sunderland steamer carrying over 3,000 tons a few weeks ago obtained the record freight of £5 per ton for carrying coal from the Tyne to Genoa, a 14 days voyage.

In pre-war times similar vessels were frequently chartered for the same trip at 4s. 6d. or 5s. a ton.

On her return journey the vessel will load [illegible] Sulina for England at 25s. per ton.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks [illegible]
Docks [illegible]
Hotels [illegible]
Fire Insur[illegible]

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS AT IMPORTANT POINTS.

LONDON, July 5.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that heavy fighting continued during the night in the neighbourhood of the Ancre and the Somme, and we made further progress at certain important points.

German artillery fire has been intense in certain sectors.

Two determined attacks on our new trenches at Thiepval were broken.

GERMAN UNITS FROM VERDUN AND LENS.

LONDON, July 5.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphing from the Press Camp in France says the German counter-attacks on our new position at Thiepval, accompanied by heavy bombardment on both sides, were easily repulsed.

Prisoners say that German units were rushed from Verdun and Lens to this battlefield.

ANOTHER WITTENBERG.

TYPHUS PATIENTS DESERTED AT STENDAL.

The experiences of Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas, a French physician, in two German prison camps are recorded in the current number of the British Medical Journal in an article that recalls the scandalous conduct of the German authorities during the typhus epidemic at Wittenberg.

After a period of detention at Altengrabow Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas was sent with other doctors, French and Russian, on February 8, 1915, to Stendal. There the prisoners were persecuted in all sorts of ways. The state of things was so bad that the higher authorities seem to have become alarmed, and an order was issued enjoining prudence on those in charge of camps, as too severe treatment inflicted on the prisoners was likely to tarnish the good name of Germans among neutrals. In consequence, some of the officers strove to undo the evil effects of the previous reign of terror.

Typhus broke out, and the Germans fled, leaving the French and Russian doctors with the sick within a barbed wire enclosure, where the conditions were most unfavourable. Several of the medical men fell victims to the criminal want of forethought of those in charge of the camp. The Government was moved to take action only when the disease began to spread among its own people.

At Stendal the staple ration was what was called potato soup, a filthy decoction with herring heads floating in it, and smelling of rotten fish, which the very dogs howled at. Miserable as the food was, the prisoners fought for it. Parcels sent from home were opened and the contents stolen. Punishments in the form of blows, kicks, and short commons were showered on the prisoners; the doctors were placed under arrest without any reason assigned; some were confined to their rooms for months.

The lazaretto was barely furnished; the beds were mere frames covered with mattresses of wood shavings and a coverlet. The medicines consisted of aspirin and quinine tablets, tincture of iodine, castor oil, and potassium chlorate. There were only a few instruments—a worn-out tongue depressor, two crooked stylets, and a jagged bistoury. The German doctors were, as a rule, rough, sometimes brutal, in their manners; they physiced the patients at haphazard; some were grossly ignorant. Wounds were stitched up with a mattress needle and unasepticized thread; the surgeons did not wash their hands.

Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas complains bitterly of the utter neglect with which the sick prisoners were treated. Inspections were a farce. Once they saw a general, to whom they were allowed to speak, but after listening to the recital of their woes, he said that that kind of thing did not concern him, and walked away. At Altengrabow, in reply to some complaint, another general merely called them "*sâgres gôchons.*" These are the only occasions on which they had any relations with the higher German authorities. The neutral inspectors they never saw. One day the French prisoners refused the soup, which was unusually bad. They were made to stand motionless in two rows for a couple of hours; they were then placed in a barbed wire enclosure with some 60 prisoners from Wittenberg suspected of typhus. Of many of the worst things Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas says that he cannot bring himself to write.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH COMPLETELY HOLD LA BOISSELLE.

LONDON, July 4.

There has been fighting throughout the day, and we made slight progress.

We completely hold La Boisselle.

A German attack south of Thiepval was repulsed.

There has been much fighting in the air behind the enemy lines. Several German machines were driven down. We have had no casualties.

FRENCH CONTINUE PROGRESS.

PARIS, July 5.

An official *communiqué* states:—The French continued their progress south of the Somme, capturing woods and villages and taking prisoners.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, July 4.

General Smuts reports that General Van de Venter assumed the offensive on the 24th of June, and drove the enemy from all prepared positions about Kondairang, and is now pursuing them towards the central railway. We have secured the Karagwe district.

GERMANS RECAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK.

PARIS, July 5.

An official *communiqué* states:—The Germans have recaptured the Thiaumont work (in the Verdun region).

DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 5.

The Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

ENTENTE FINANCE CORPORATION FORMED.

NEW YORK, July 5.

It is stated in New York that a French Loan of $300,000,000 has been negotiated in the United States, and also that a Finance Corporation has been organised by the *Entente* banking interests in New York.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY REACHED.

LONDON, July 5.

It is stated that the Ministerial conferences yesterday resulted in the practical settlement of the Irish question.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. He addressed a private Unionist meeting yesterday, at which opinions were strongly expressed against further resignations.

AFTER KUT.

FOOTBALL FOR THE TURKS.

London, June 15th.

'Eye-Witness' in a letter from Mesopotamia, dated May 13th, writes:—

"A doctor just returned from Kut tells me that British soldiers taken at an earlier stage in the campaign are teaching the Turks to play football. While he was evacuating the wounded a Turkish officer asked him if he would not take off the German officers too and rid the Turks of them.

"One of the naval ratings on board a British steamer which went up to take off the wounded recognised an acquaintance ashore in the person of a German petty officer, late of the *Goeben*. The man had been a waiter in England and spoke English well. The skipper of the British ship, observing this unauthorised conference and fearing trouble, called the Englishman back. "All right, sir," he said, "I was just askin' him when they was comin' out f the Kiel Canal."

WAR WIDOW'S VILLA.

£178 PER ANNUM IN PENSIONS AND A £600 HOME.

Residents of Edgecliff, New South Wales, have bought a £600 villa for Mrs. Lamont, the widow of a sergeant-major who was killed in Gallipoli. They have also provided £115 for the payment of rates and taxes, and to cover the cost of repairs.

Mrs. Lamont draws an annual pension of £74 10s. and £13 for each of her eight children, who are all under 16 years of age—a total of £178 10s. per annum.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

A STRIKING FORECAST.

A well-known American writer, Mr Lewis R. Freeman, has contributed to "Land and Water" a remarkable forecast on the effect of the war on British and German trade. He writes:—In America there has been a persistent tendency among bankers, manufacturers and economists to picture the belligerent countries after the war as depopulated, disorganised, crushed with debt and generally crippled in their power to carry on business at home and abroad. The point for American bankers, manufacturers and exporters to get well in mind is that their two greatest commercial rivals, Great Britain and Germany, far from being depopulated, disorganised or industrially crippled by the middle, or even the end of 1917, will in spite of their huge war debts and the killing of many thousands of their best men, be in a stronger position to wage aggressive and successful war for the world's trade, than ever before.

INCREASE IN ORGANISATION.

This is especially true of England, which as a direct consequence of the war, from being one of the least effectively organised and most wasteful among all industrial nations, has developed an efficiency comparable to, if not yet equal to, that of the United States and Germany. There is still much room for improvement along the same lines, but the fact that so much has been accomplished in so short a time shows the potency of war-time conditions in breaking down what had come to be regarded as the fixed-for-all-time conservatism, and furnishes an illuminative object-lesson with which to encourage further reforms after the war.

Besides a greatly improved industrial organisation as a direct result of the war, an enormous material increase of British manufacturing facilities will have to be reckoned with. There is scarcely an important manufacturing plant in the country which has not been greatly increased in capacity to accommodate the rush of war orders, while the number of new factories built for munition work of one kind or another is also very large. Whenever an addition to a factory has been built, the fact has always been borne in mind so far as possible that it would ultimately be utilised for peace-time work. In many instances, such as those of shoe, automobile and motor truck factories, and ships building plants of all descriptions, the war-time extensions will be ready to turn to on regular peace-time work without any change whatever, and at a moment's notice. In other cases, certain changes of machinery will have to be made to effect the transition.

Even the huge new plants erected by the British Government for the sole purpose of augmenting its munition supply are invariably located at the most convenient points as regards raw material of all kinds, and also as regards rail and water transport. The plan now is to utilise as many of these new plants as the Government ultimately decides it can dispense with for the manufacture of products hitherto imported, almost exclusively from Germany. England will resume her fight for the retention of her premier place in the world's trade with greatly augmented factory facilities as well as an improved organisation.

A HUGE PRODUCTION.

In spite of the five million men in her army and navy, and the huge numbers employed in such non productive war effort as the censorship and the clerical work of the various Government departments, the increase of England's manufactures—if munitions are included—in the last twenty months is enormous. What this increase amounts to it is impossible—in the absence of any figures covering the output of munitions, ships, etc.—to make even an approximate estimate. Judging, however, from the fact that the country's exports have been fairly well maintained—as compared with 1913 as a normal year—and have been increased from month to month since the first sharp drop following the outbreak of the war, it must be very great, possibly so much as 50 or 75 per cent.

Part of this increase, it is true, is due to causes which will cease to operate after the war—volunteer workers, suspension of trade union rules for the restriction of output, and sheer increase of nervous affort—but the much greater part is due to improved organisation and heightened efficiency.

That England's loss of merchant ships from submarines and other war causes will greatly handicap her commercial efforts after peace is restored is not probable. The seriousness of the ship shortage to-day is largely due to the fact that something like forty per cent. of the total merchant tonnage is in transport or other war service, so that the sinking of one of the remaining carriers has a significance considerably greater than the fractional percentage it represents in the total tonnage would indicate. The release of the ships now under charter to the Government will give her more than enough bottoms to carry her goods.

POSITION OF GERMANY.

Germany, like England, will be stronger industrially after the war than she was before, though her gain, both relative and actual, will be far less pronounced. England's increased industrial effectiveness will be principally due, as has been stated, to improved organisation, and in this particular it happens that Germany had gone just about as far before the war as it was possible to go. There will, however, as in England, doubtless be a considerable increase in the average "quality" of the work performed, due to the training of women and hitherto unskilled men. There can be little doubt, also, that Germany's increase of manufacturing plants has not been nearly so great as that of England. To begin with, the former's munition supply facilities were undoubtedly far more nearly adequate than the latter's, and when the experience of the war proved the imperative necessity of speedily increasing these, the great number of German factories which had been closed down when that country's export trade was cut off stood ready for conversion. It was this circumstance, indeed, that made it possible for Germany to react to the unexpectedly great demand for shells more quickly than did France and England, both of which countries, far from having any idle factories, were confronted with a greater export demand than ever.

All in all, therefore, there seems every reason to believe that both England and Germany will have gained rather than lost industrial strength as a consequence of the war, and that of the two England's position will have improved considerably more than that of Germany.

THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

AMERICAN MINISTER ON ITS WORK.

Mr. Reinsch, the United States Minister at Peking, was expected to have reached Shanghai by Friday last when the decennial anniversary of the United States Court for China was celebrated by a dinner at the Astor House.

In the Minister's absence the Consul General, Mr. Sammons read the following address which the Minister had forwarded:—

As we look back over the last ten years we may indeed justly feel gratified at the work which has been accomplished by this Court in working out the many complicated problems of action and of legal theory which confront it. To lawyers, the United States Court for China is an institution of absorbing interest: planted down in an alien civilization, surrounded by a company of similar institutions administering the law of other Western nations, drawing its judicial authority from an Act which leaves a broad latitude as to the juristic principles to be applied—it is indeed an experiment station in jurisprudence if ever there was one.

When the reports of this Court are once published the decisions will be of the greatest interest to lawyers as constituting a well reasoned attempt to evolve a stable, as well as flexible system of suitable principles out of the varied materials thus indicated by the legislative will.

JUDGES AND THE PUBLIC.

When the United States Court for China replaced a more or less haphazard administration of justice with a view to developing a more steady and continuous system of justice, it was not only legal questions, but also matters of character and conduct that engaged the attention and energies of the Court. Its action could naturally be made more effective and more searching than was possible under the consular system. Yet the nature of the results produced depended in no small measure upon the energy of the court officials: to their honour, it will always be remembered that they succeeded in removing a dark blot on the American name in the Far East. In those strenuous first years of the Court's existence there was a continuous battle in which deep animosities were aroused. Things happened which ought not to be allowed to occur again in the future; I refer to the attacks upon the Judges which were repeatedly successful in gaining the ear of ill-informed persons at home.

Since then an American Bar Association has been founded; among its many attractive and profitable functions, there is also that of keeping in close touch with the legal profession in the United States. I believe that this Association would not tolerate an attempt by interested and irresponsible individuals to traduce the character of a Judge with the authorities at home without immediately seeing to it that the body of the profession in China should be heard and not isolated members of doubtful reputation. It is inherent in our civic system and one of its greatest virtues that no official is protected against just criticism and a complete investigation of his acts. But it is incumbent upon those familiar with the situation to see that the people at home are kept accurately informed about important work and developments here.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

It may be said that another remarkable characteristic of this Court is that, in a measure, as the things which it stands for—namely, the universal reign of law and justice—are developed in China, it is itself bound to disappear. As one of the characteristics of every good Judge is a desire to enlarge his jurisdiction, this situation might, to an outsider, seem to contain discouraging features; but such would be a very superficial view. It would be futile to attempt to foretell at what time the Chinese Government, in all its parts—national, provincial, and local—shall have developed an administration of justice so equitable, sound and honest as to render the foreign Powers willing to place their nationals under its sway. Well-wishers of China greet with satisfaction every step in advance made in the efficient organization of this important department of the Government; and in the view of enlightened men, especially of lawyers, the fact that this very Court, itself the fruit of the condition of extra-territoriality, may through the excellence and soundness of its work, contribute to the development of judicial efficiency in China according to modern principles of public administration and thus to help prepare for Chinese judicial independence, gives it a special importance.

Undoubtedly, a highly developed sense of justice is one of the chief characteristics of the Chinese race. In the past, however, it has found its expression more in general social judgments, rewards and punishments than in the formal and specific action of Courts. With us justice is formalised: we have inherited from the Romans and developed systems of definite principles expressed in words under which our conduct is judged by definite tribunals. This is what we understand by "The Majesty of the Law"; it is a majesty which has an almost terrifying effect, not only on culprits, but upon editors and even upon the younger members of the profession. In the Far East "The Majesty of the Law" is felt only under the aspect of immemorial and almost sacred custom. Under the old system, the moral and legal loyalty was all to individuals, to the family, the village, the business associate; under the new system, the allegiance is to be to a national sovereign and to an ideal of justice enforced by it. The transfer of the old moral values from the personal to the impersonal relationship constitutes the fundamental problem in Chinese legal and judicial reform.

The American and other foreign Courts in China ought to represent, before the eyes of the Chinese people, the humanisation of justice upon a higher plane, in a more comprehensive way. Though the Chinese enter these Courts only as plaintiffs and only in very small numbers; yet in the enormous work of transforming their judicial system, the Chinese have these Courts immediately before their eyes and from their operation they form their most direct view of Western justice in action.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

BRITISH TAKE MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 5.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that hand-to-hand fighting continues between the Ancre and the Somme and that we have taken 500 more prisoners.

BIG CAPTURES BY THE FRENCH.

OVER 9,000 PRISONERS.

PARIS, July 5.

A *communiqué* says:

We have now over 9,000 unwounded prisoners.

The number of guns captured is not yet known, but one Army Corps south of the Somme has taken sixty.

We captured German trenches east of Curlu, Tatten and Sormont Farm on the left bank of the Somme, opposite Clery, and hold the whole region southward of the Farm to Hill 63 on the road to Flancourt from Barleux.

The enemy occupied part of Belloyen-san-terre but were immediately driven out.

There is a lively struggle at Estrees in part of which the Germans are still holding out. All counter-attacks on our positions were shattered by our fire.

ENEMY STILL ACTIVE IN VERDUN REGION.

PARIS, July 5.

A *communiqué* states that enemy attacks from Avocourt to Hill 304 have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Mrs. Julia Frankau, the novelist, who wrote under the name of "Frank Danby," of 5 Berkeley house, Hay Hill, W., died on March 17, leaving £34,068, of which £19,626 is net personality.

To-day's Advertisements.

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WANTED.—2 Portuguese girls just leaving school.

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Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 808

NOTICE.

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AT the Annual Shareholders Meeting held at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. Mr. FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER, Supervisor of the Foreign Department, was elected Vice-President of this Company to take effect from the 1st of March, 1916.

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
Sgd. J. T. HODGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 800

(Continued on page 8.)

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PREVENTION OF SORE FEET — Apply a small quantity of the Prickly Heat Powder to the Soles of the Feet and between the Toes: this will ensure perfect ease and prevent Sore and Blisters.

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It will make a great difference in your roof!
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"King George IV" Scotch Whisky

"King George IV" is known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, flavour, age, and digestive properties.
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SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & Co. Ltd.
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P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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†S.S. 'HAWAII MARU' ......Capt. Saito ....Monday, 10th July, at 3 p.m.
† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. 'JAVA MARU' ......Capt. S. Yanagi...... ...Saturday, 15th July, at 7 a.m.

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FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, Via SWATOW, AMOY:

‡S.S. "KAIJO MARU"......Capt. Murakami......Sunday, 9th July, at Noon.
§S.S. "SOSHU MARU" ....Wednesday, 19th July, at 9 a.m.

‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.
§ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
EASTERN	—	23rd July, at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	4th August.	27th August, at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong.	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
		"UMKUZI"	End of July.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

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S.S. BANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan .... 14th July.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama .... [illegible] July.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
TSINGTAO	Kashing	July 7, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	July 8, at 10 a.m.
NEWCHWANG	Ichang	July 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	July 9, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	July 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	July 11, at 4 p.m.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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† SHANGHAI	*KWONGSANG*...	SUNDAY, July 9, Daylight.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUTSANG*	TUESDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.
†SHANGHAI..............................	*WOSANG*.........	THURSDAY, July 13, Daylight.
* MANILA	*LOONGSANG*...	SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers *Kutsang, Namsang, Laisang & Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the *Yatshing, Kumsang* leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

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‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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The above Steamer has excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving.	
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	7th July at 2 P.M.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY,	11th July at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots......	Fri., 7th July at 10.30 a.m.
*KWANTO MARU	8,000-12 knots......	Wed., 12th July at Noon.
‡ KIYO MARU	17,200-14 knots......	Thu., 13th July at Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots......	Tues., 18th July at Noon.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots......	Tues., 1st Aug. at 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots......	Tues., 15th Aug. at Noon.
* DAIREN MARU	9,000-12 knots......	

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports. † Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
* Cargo only.

First Class to **London**	£71-10.	Return (6 months)	£130.
" " " **New York**	£80-	" "	£95.10-
" " " **San Francisco**	£45-	" "	£66-

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Sailing.
KIYO MARU	17,200-14 knots......	Thursday, 13th July at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to,

K. DOI *Acting Agent,*

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING. (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers. Displacement	Sailing Dates.
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE	§MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Wada, Tons 16,000 §SUWA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Noon. THURSDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA............	§SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500 §KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Kusano, Tons 12,400	WEDNESDAY, 19th July at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 8th August, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	§NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800 §AKI MARU, Capt. K. Yoshikawa, T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Fujioka, Tons 8,000	TUESDAY, 11th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§AKI MARU, Capt. K. Yoshikawa, T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 13th July at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 14th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Hori, Tons 11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Yamasaki, Tons 8,000	TUESDAY, 18th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN F'CISCO, PANAMA AND COLON	—	—

§ Wireless Telegraph.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. HORI, *Manager.*

Telephone No. [illegible]

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *NELLORE*, Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. The s.s. *Nellore* will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables, for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
(Incorporated).

ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, WASH. U.S.A.

THE S.S. *Yesan Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th July, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1916. 797

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE STEAMSHIP *GEORGIAN*.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1916. 798

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, Via JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KIYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 4th July at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 8th July at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 23rd July, 1916.

K. DOI,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1916. 799

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S. S. *SKIPTON CASTLE*

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July at 10 a.m.

[illegible]

Bills of Lading [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong-kong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due at Marseilles 1916.	Due London 1916.
NELLORE ...	Thu. July 13	Through Steamer	August 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN ...	Fri. July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA ...	Aug. 11	* *Kaisar-I-Hind*	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE ...	Aug. 25	* MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA ...	Sept. 8	* KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR ...	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA ...	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA ...	Oct. 20	* MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About	
NOVARA	MONDAY,	17th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY,	17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY,	29th July.
MALTA	MONDAY,	14th August.
NAMUR	SUNDAY,	27th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE. about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPT. 5-NOV. 11-JAN. 18.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING,

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO:
26th July.	S.S. "GUJARAT"	17th August.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" from Hongkong 18th August.

For Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For.	Steamer.	Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option, subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.
[illegible] General Agents.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

KAISER UP A TREE NEAR VERDUN.

WAR AS REGENERATOR OF MEN'S SOULS.

The "Tägliche Rundschau" publishes some incidents from a Sunday spent lately by the Kaiser in the neighbourhood of Verdun. His Majesty had been to church, and he then visited this particular locality in order to see "his wounded warriors." He entered the courtyard, filled with men slightly wounded.

"Morning, boys!"

"Morning, your Majesty!"

"And then rapid questions and answers. At first the men were a bit timid, but the Kaiser's adroit camaraderie and jolliness soon put everyone at his ease, and they soon felt as though they were talking to a popular captain. You should have seen the men whom he spoke to—the unconscious convulsion in their battle-scarred visages, the deep breathing. Sometimes it was only a word or two about their bones. To one man the Kaiser said, 'Ah, yes, I know your place. Was there on manœuvres. Beautiful place, you might willingly let your bones be smashed with shot for a home like that. Fancy, if we had let the Russians into it!'"

But it was not exactly what the Kaiser said which we are asked to admire; it was his genial and cordial laugh, his consoling and inspiring humour. It is this which stiffens the boys' necks, which brings radiance to their eyes. It is this which makes them say, "I have been in his neighbourhood. I have seen him face to face, the man for whom I have battled and bled, and for whom hundreds of thousands have already died without hearing the Kaiser's thanks from his own Imperial lips."

* * *

LAUREL TWIGS AND IRON CROSSES.

The Kaiser then entered the hospital where the seriously wounded lay. There was a board at the head of each bed, with particulars of the case. Those who had won the Iron Cross had their ribbon on the board. Here the same jolly atmosphere, only slightly damped as the men were very weak. It is astonishing, the jollity caused everywhere by the Kaiser's coming. From bed to bed he went and on each bed the War Lord laid a twig of laurel and a picture-postcard of himself, which he took from his aide-de-camp. The Schmocks of the "Tägliche Rundschau" tells us that sometimes the "August Visitor" took from a parcel the most treasured of all war decorations, the Iron Cross and its ribbon, and presented it to the suffering man. "Ah," says Schmock "how our souls' eyes see the joy of the homes, when the letters come, written with trembling hands, which tell that the Kaiser has spoken to the writer, and has laid an Iron Cross and a sprig of laurel on his bed!" "That laurel sprig and Cross will occupy the place of honour on the wall, and go down to the children's children. What proud blessedness for their owners!"

"Ye enervated and enfeebled enthusiasts for peace, do not denounce war! Ye do not know war, the mighty regenerator of the souls of men!"

* * *

THE LANDSCAPE ROUND VERDUN.

Then Schmock takes us up unto a high place where there is a tree, a great spreading beech. He describes the approach of the Kaiser and his Chief of Staff and their staffs. They have come from the hospital and are approaching the tree in profound meditative talk. High up the tree a watch tower has been built, reached by a flight of stairs. The War Lord ascends with his Chief of Staff and others. In this conning tower there are great telescopes and vast maps with the use of which the Emperor is perfectly familiar. He looks out over the extended landscape, with the glittering Meuse winding through it, with rusty red zigzag stripes (the trenches), dark round spots (the craters), a landscape like that of the moon, arid, desolate, hopeless. Here and there patches of spring verdure, and in the grass and amidst the distant trees villages nestle. No—they are villages no longer. They are shapeless, waste places, full of horror, standing there in the diffused light of the evening sun. Germany's "Oberster Kriegsherr" surveys the scene, and his features assume a stern, unbending aspect. We are asked to wonder what his thoughts are. The omniscient Schmock cannot help us. Even he does not know.

But he tells us about the fire-vomiting hills of the Meuse, the white shrapnel cloudlets, the smoking woods and farms, the smoking Verdun, with its soaring cathedral towers, the vomiting earth where a heavy shell strikes. The War Lord's stern gaze takes it all in, his ear listens to the undertone and hoarse murmur of the distant guns. The earth trembles. The greatest War Lord in history watches the greatest battle in history, a Battle which language is too feeble to discribe.

* * *

THE DISPOSER OF BATTLES.

Schmock proceeds to tell us that it almost seemed as though the Battle knew its great Disposer were present, for from far and near came a mad resonance of firing. In the Disposer's presence the Battle threw off its wearied Sunday manner, and German guns thundered along the slopes of the Dead Man into the French trenches.

Slowly, thoughtfully the Kaiser descended from his tree, and then with rapid step to his waiting car, the soldiers throwing their caps into the air and yelling "Hurra! Hurra!" It was once more quiet on that hilltop, with its giant beech bursting into leaf. The beech must have thought, says Schmock, "What a precious burden I have borne to-day, him in whose person Germany's sacred struggle for life and prosperity is personified!"

* * *

"THE LARD POLONAISE."

Numerous articles in the Berlin Press deal with what is called the "Lard Polonaise," or the queue formations now so prominent a feature in the landscape of numerous streets. Gone are the days, says the "Berliner Tageblatt," when shopping was an easy matter. It has now become a fine art, and the principal attributes necessary in the shopper are patience and much humility.

It began with petroleum in the autumn of 1915. It was then that the long queues of waiting people outside shops began, now so painfully prevalent. They were called petroleum polonaises, and only came to an end when petroleum was no longer to be had. The polonaise has however, extended to a number of other articles, of which the following are a selection. People who do not understand the word polonaise understand "waiting," and they all wait for:—

Meat.	Flour.
Sausage.	Coffee.
Bacon.	Sugar.
Tripe.	Potatoes.
Lard.	Milk.
Municipal pork.	Bread.
Ditto lard.	Eggs.
Butter.	Sour cabbage.
Margarine.	&c.

If you go to a railway station you will find the crowd waiting there also, waiting for the country women to come in with cheese, butter, fowls, eggs, &c.

ALL NIGHT WAITING.

One or two of these "polonaises" are temporary or sporadic, but most of them are permanent. At the beginning, says the "Tageblatt," things were not so bad. You went to a shop as soon as possible after it was opened, or to the market of Halle, and there you waited patiently until your turn came. Sometimes the food you were after gave out before it came to your turn, but that happended to other people as well, so you didn't mind much.

Then Frau Lehman began to appear at the shop a quarter of an hour before it opened, and Frau Schmidt, noticing this manœuvre, came half an hour earlier. On the third day Frau Schultz was there a whole hour before the shop opened, and in this way things developed until people walking home before midnight saw the beginings of swelling crowds already "waiting" before numerous shops and markets where food was sold. In the darker street some of the figures looked weird enough with their baskets and bags, and with an eight hours' wait in front of them. In order the better to withstand the fatigues of waiting the women begin by sitting on the steps of neighbouring houses, others get closer to the shop and produce a straw pillow, on which they sit, or a camp stool. The "Tageblatt" writer mentions invalids' chairs, bamboo chairs, and other furniture on which weary bodies may rest. There are men sometimes in the crowd, and children, alas! far too often.

As the night wears on the woman with the straw pillow uses it as a mattress, she with the invalid's chair goes to sleep, conversation ceases, the women are all tired and pallid. Some of them sleep as they stand. Policemen appear as the morning grows grey, and then fresh crowds, and women with perambulators. They come with children whom they cannot leave alone at home, and drag them out of bed at this unearthly hour of the morning in order to secure some food. It often happens that women who have "waited" all night smuggle a "pram" into the front rank so that the baby's mother will be served early. Even German women are like that. In what country are they not like that?

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	—	July 20th

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 807

Vessels Advertised as Loading

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Australia Ports, &c.	Eastern	Gibb Livingston & Co.	July 27, at 11 a.m.
Australia Ports, &c.	St. Albans	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Aug. 27, at 11 a.m.
B'bay v. S'pore & C'bo	Java Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	July 15, at 7 a.m.
B'bay, v. S'pore, C'bo.	Totomi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 11.
Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Banri Maru	Dodwell & Co. Limited	July 14.
Boston & New York ...	Muncaster Castle ...	Dodwell & Co. Limited	About July 15
Honolulu via Japan, &c	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha ...	July 13, at Noon.
Hoihow & Haiphong	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire ...	July 8, at 10 a.m.
London v S'pore &c.	Nellore	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	July 13, at Noon.
London v. S'pore &c.	Nankin	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	July 28, at Noon.
London & S'pore &c. ...	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 18, at Noon.
London v. S'pore &c	Suwa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 27, at Noon.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, M'son Co. Ld.	July 8, at 3 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, M'son Co. Ld.	July 15, at 3 p.m.
Manila, A'tralian Port	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire...	July 20.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Tean	Butterfield & Swire...	July 11, at 4 p.m.
Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co. Limited	July 30.
N'kai, Kobe & Y'hama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 12, at 5 p.m.
San Francisco v. Japan	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	July 7, 10.30 a.m.
San Fcisco v. Japan	Kwanto Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha ...	July 12, at Noon.
San Francisco v. Japan	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	July 18, at Noon.
San Fcisco, v. Japan	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	Aug. 1, 10.30 a.m.
San F'cisco v. N'ski	China	China Mail Co. Ltd...	Sept. 5.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire...	July 9, Daylight.
Shanghai	Luchow	Butterfield & Swire...	July 11, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	Jardine, M'son Co. Ld.	July 9, Daylight.
Shanghai	Wosang	Jardine, M'son & Co. Ld	July 13, Daylight.
S'hai & Japan Ports	Novara	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About July 15.
S'hai & Japan Ports	Somali	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About July 17.
S'hai, Kobe & Y'hama	Hitachi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 14, at 10 a.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Y'hama	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 18.
S'hai, Moji & Kobe...	Rangoon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 20.
Sydney, M'bourne &c.	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 14, at 4 p.m.
Sydney, M'bourne &c	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Aug. 15, at 11 a.m.
S'pore, P'ang & C'tta	Kutsang	Jardine, M'son Co. Ld.	July 8, at 3 p.m.
S'pore, P'ang & R'goon	Colombo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 23.
S'pore, Mauritius &c	Salamis	The Bank Line, Ld.	Aug. 18.
S'how, Amoy & F'chow	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	July 7, at 2 p.m.
S'how, Amoy & F'chow	Haiching	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	July 11, at 2 p.m.
S'how, Amoy & Tamsui	[illegible] Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	July 9, at Noon.
Takow, S'how & Amoy	[illegible] Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	July 13, at 9 a.m.
[illegible] & Japan	Hawaii Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	July 10, at [illegible]
V'ria B.C., Seattle &c.	Shidzuoka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	[illegible]

STRAITS RUBBER COMPANIES.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 23rd.
STERLING SHARES.

NOM. VALUE.		BUYERS.	SELLERS.
2/-	Allagar	2/-	2/4½
2/-	Anglo-Java	3/1½	4/-
2/	Anglo-Malay	10/-	11/6
£ 1	Ayer Kuning	23/6	27/6
2/-	Batang Malaka	2/7½	3/-
£ 1	Batu Caves	220/-	230/- nom
1	Batu Tiga	60/-	67/6
2/-	Bekoh	2/7½	3/-
£ 1	Bukit Kajang	47/6	52/6
2/-	Bukit Mertajam	3/3	4/-
£ 1	Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-
2/-	Bukit Selangor	1/3	1/10
2/-	Bukit Sembawang	2/6	2/9
£ 1	Castlefield	67/6	77/6
2/-	Chersonese	3/6	4/-
2/-	Chimpul 1/8 p.d.	1/7	1/9
2/-	Cicely Ord.	15/-	17/6
2/-	,, Pref	15/-	17/6
2/-	Consolidated M.	10/-	12/-
£ 1	Damansara	60/-	65/-
1	Dennistown	25/-	30/-
£ 1	Duff	5/-	6/6
2/-	Edinburgh	6/3	7/-
2/-	Galang Besar	2/-	2/9
£ 1	Golconda	45/-	52/6
1	Hajeep	10/6	15/-
2/-	Heawood	2/6	3/-
£ 1	Highlands and L'lands	40/-	45/-
2/-	Jasin	1/8	2/3
2/-	Kamuning	3/3	3/9
£ 1	Kapar Para	82/6	92/6
1	Kepitigalla	15/-	20/-
2/-	Kombok	2/9	3/6
2/-	Kota Tinggi	2/-	2/9
£ 1	Kuala Lumpur	72/6	82/6
2/-	Labu (F.M.S.)	7/-	8/-
£ 1	Lanadron	40/-	45/-
1	Langen	37/6	43/-
1	Ledbury	40/-	47/6
2/-	Linggi Ord.	18/9	20/-
2/-	London Asiatic	6/9	7/9
£ 1	Lumut	37/6	42/6
1	Malacca 7½% Pref.	80/-	90/-
1	,, Ord.	80/-	90/-
	Malayalam	22/6	28/-
2/-	Merliman	4/6	5/-
£ 1	Mount Austin	18/-	21/-
1	Nordanal	20/-	22/6
2/-	Padang Jawa	2/-	2/9
2/-	Pataling	29/-	31/9
£ 1	Pegoh	45/-	50/-
2/-	Perak	4/-	5/3
£ 1	Permas	23/-	30/-
2/-	P. Dickson-Lukut	2/-	2/7½
£ 1	Rembia Pref.	23/-	30/-
1	Rembia Ordy	22/6	28/-
2/-	R. Est. of Krian	2/4	3/-
£ 1	Rubber Invest Trusts	17/6	20/-
1	Seafield	70/-	77/6
2/-	Selangor	19/-	22/-
£ 1	Sendayan	27/6	35/-
1	Seremban	20/-	25/-
1	Sialang	42/6	45/-
2/-	Singapore Para	2/7	3/-
2/-	Singapore United	2/3½	2/7½
2/-	Straits B. Bertam	4/-	5/-
2/-	Sumatra Para	6/6	7/3
£ 1	Sungei Choh	50/-	60/-
2/-	Sungei Kapar	8/-	9/3
£ 1	Sungei Krian Pref.	40/-	45/-
1	Tebrau	55/-	65/-
2/-	United Serdang	11/-	12/-
£ 1	Utd. Sua Betong	37/6	42/6
2/-	United Sumatra	4/9	5/9
2/-	United Temiang	2/3	2/6
2/-	Val d'or	2/-	2/6
2/-	Vallambrosa	15/6	17/-
2/-	Yam Seng	5/-	6/-

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH [illegible]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f.60,000,000—	(£5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f.50,000,000—	(£4,166,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 8,937,149—	(£ 789,763

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK.	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	550,000

BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914. 1517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 13, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL...	30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	20,400,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SYDNEY
KOBE	TIELING
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSIN
LONDON	TOKIO
LOS ANGELES	TSINGTAU
LYONS	TSINANFU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

[illegible] ONO,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- = $15,000,000 Silver ... $18,000,000	$33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.	Hon. Mr. D. Landale
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1916.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr R. L. Atkinson
Mr H. Murray Bain
Mr J. H. Baring
Mr W. L. L. Barker
Mr R. E. Belilios
Mrs E. R. Belilios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr H. Bickerton
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr A. M. Birchell
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr & Mrs Bonet
Capt. B. Branch
Mr & Mrs H. Bridges
Mrs. D. Buchanan
Mr T. J. Burns
Mr and Mrs Butterworth and family
Dr G. G. Buttler
Capt. G. Byers
Dr and Mrs J. J. Byken and family
Mr A. Campbell
Mr R. Campbell
Mr Carpi
Capt. L. Cassal
Lt. and Mrs W. E. Clarke
Mr H. A. R. Conant
Mr N. Croucher
Mr and Mrs F. E. Davis
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Mr J. Dewar
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Capt. & Mrs C. [illegible]
Mr S. Longfield
Major D. Macdonald
Dr O. Marriott
Capt. and Mrs [illegible] McLellan
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Mr T. P. Mitchell
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Mr D. McMurray
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Mrs C. Reed
Mr F. L. Robbins
Dr D. Rosenbaum
Mr R. Rouse
Mr R. R. Roxburgh
Capt. A. J. Scott
Mr and Mrs [illegible] Shaw
Mr and Mrs [illegible] Shearer
Mr and Mrs [illegible] Simmons
Mrs M. Slade
Mr and Mrs J. [illegible] Smith
Miss S. Smith
Miss J. Smith
Mr H. Solomonson
Dr Soulayrol
Mr V. Sorby
Mr A. B. Sorensen
Mr C. A. Spittler
Mr J. W. Stackhouse
Mr D. G. Steven
Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr W. G. [illegible]
Miss A. Talbot
Mr H. H. Taylor
Mr Toyssier
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Mr E. M. Tuser
Mr G. C. Walker
Mr S. Wiggin
Mr S. P. J. Williamson
Miss Wilmott
Mr & Mrs Wisotsky
Mr G. G. Wood

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Mr and Mrs D. C. Casuli
Mr and Mrs W. L. J. Cooper
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Mr W. J. Dexter
Mrs E. J. Dingle
Lt.-Col. Faichnie
Mr W. B. Ford
Mr Denman Fuller
Mrs E. Gaudiot
Mrs C. Gaudiot
Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr F. A. Hazeland
Mr & Mrs E. Howard
Mr Lee Jones
Mr & Mrs A. Lemmolet
Mr and Mrs Neil MacIntyre & child
Mr R. F. Mattingly
Mr and Mrs H. [illegible] Meines
Mr and Mrs Charles Meurer
Lt.-Col. & Mrs Morgan
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Mr and Mrs W. K. Roberts
Mr O. Skott
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs V. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs J. Grant Smith and child
Major-Gen. Ventris

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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Mr and Mrs Baker
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr and Mrs T. S. Chonk
Mr C. S. Coy
Mr C. Fritz
Mr T. van de Graaff
Mr T. N. Gregory
Mr & Mrs T. Gunn
Mr and Mrs Hammes and children
Mr F. H. Howard
Mr W. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. G. Lambden
Mr T. Leeman
Mr H. McTavish
Mr D. Muchall
Mr E. C. Norris
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mrs R. G. Richardson
Mr L. Sim
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr M. Sowers
Mr J. Stalker
Mr C. Starkey
Mr F. R. Stott
Mr H. Thornton
Mr Van Vliet
Mr D. H. Weckel
Mr H. [illegible]

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS [illegible]

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 11th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A number of Lots of Books by well-known Authors including Books of Reference, French Novels, etc., etc.

Two Gent.'s Bicycles (New) with all accessories,

And

One New Remington Typewriter No. 10 Visible.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 812

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 12th July, 1916, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

THREE ENGLISH POINTER PUPS, MALES, 8 WEEKS OLD.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 811

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction.

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 12th July, 1916, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

Seven cases of BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS forming one of the finest Collections in the East, comprising:—

Classified and set Specimens of Butterflies and Moths properly labelled with dates and place of capture, covering South China, including the North and West Rivers and Macao, and Java Borneo and Timor, with exchange specimens for comparison from Europe, Africa, America and other parts of Asia than South China etc., and a large quantity of rare Butterflies and Moths from Java, South China, Timor, Borneo, etc., etc., in papers similarly identified.

The above collection was recently carefully packed at considerable expense for transmission to the Rothschild Museum at Tring, but at the owner's wish is being sold in Hongkong for the benefit of his creditors.

The owner's valuation is $7,000.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, July 6, 1916. 810

ROYAL OBSERVATRY. HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 6, 1916.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	29.89	—	—	S	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.85	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.59	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	29.86	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	29.88	—	—	SW	1	—
Kagoshima	"	29.90	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	"	29.93	—	—	S	1	—
Naha	"	29.93	—	—	—	0	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.89	—	—	SSE	3	—
Bonin Island	"	30.04	—	—	SSW	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.67	73	98	ESE	1	of
Gutzlaff	"	29.65	74	95	SE	4	o
Sharp Pk.	"	29.72	75	98	WSW	2	o
Amoy	9 a.	29.84	81	83	SE	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.81	85	95	S	2	b
Taichu	"	29.81	83	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.80	83	—	SE	2	c
Koshun	"	29.81	83	—	ESE	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.80	86	—	S	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.73	78	95	SE	1	r
Hongkong	"	29.71	81	85	ESE	6	op
Gap Rock	"	29.71	—	—	SE	4	c
Macao	"	29.69	79	96	E	4	r
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.69	79	98	WNW	2	c
Tourane	"	29.67	77	—	S	2	o
C. St. James	"	29.76	75	—	SW	4	c
Aparri	"	29.84	75	91	S	2	b
Dagupan	"	29.80	77	91	S	1	o
Manila	"	29.81	77	92	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.84	77	94	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.82	77	94	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.80	75	96	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29.82	76	96	SSW	1	o
Labuan	"	29.76	77	94	NW	6	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 6, 1916.

1, BAROMETER, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2, TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3, HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4, DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5, FORCE OF WIND according to Beaufort Scale.

6, STATE OF WEATHER, b, blue sky; c, detached clouds; [illegible]

MOTOR CYCLES. MOTOR BOATS. MOTOR CARS.

MOTOR SUPPLIES. ALEX. ROSS & Co. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD, PHONE 27. STATIONARY MOTORS.

MOTOR INSURANCE. MOTOR TRUCKS. MOTOR PARTS.

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building.

For particulars etc. apply
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.

Hongkong, May 2, 1916. 623

TO LET.

ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over Kowloon Dispensary, partly furnished.—Apply Kowloon Dispensary, or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, June 16, 1916. 751

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Liquidators
REUTER BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1916. 542

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19 Kennedy Road East; Consisting of four large Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses complete.

Apply,— YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, June 28, 1916. 783

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Chater Road.

Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, May 16, 1916. 656

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon.

No. 2, Lyeemoon Villas.
No. 7, Ormsby Terrace.

Apply to—
CHANG YUK SHU,
C/o YEE SANG FAT Co.
34, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 680

TO LET.

OFFICES, at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES, in King's Buildings.
HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, 'HILLSIDE' The Peak.
Nos. 1 & 2 West End Terrace, CANTON.
21, Wongneichong Road.

Apply—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1911.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

Hondayna, American steamer, 1,246, E. Hinaga, Saigon July 1, Rice and Rice-flour.—E. H. RAY.

Bourbon, French str., 997, Chaumienne, Saigon June 30, Rice.—RAY.

Kinki Maru, Japanese str., 998, Massey, Karatsu June 26, Case Oil.

July 6.

Empress of Russia, British str., 8,789 S. Robinson, R.N.R., Vancouver June 15, General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sinkiang, British steamer, 1,616, J. R. Owen, Shanghai July 2, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Tean, British str., 1,351, Ed. Finlayson, Manila July 3, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 1,126, K. Murakami, Swatow July 5, General.—O. S. K.

Anhui, British str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.

Kashima Maru, for Singapore & London.
Kathleen, for Singapore.
Anna, for Bangkok.
Kwongsang, for Canton.
Tjipanas, for Amoy and Dalny.
Kwangtah, for Canton.
Taishun, for Shanghai.
Rynsho Maru, for Dairen.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Chakrata, for Singapore.

CLEARED

Persia Maru, for Manila and San Francisco.
Chingchow, for Port Parseval.
Hongkong, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Tungshing, for Saigon.
Anhui, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Empress of Russia*, for Hongkong: from Vancouver, Mrs M. G. Asselin and child, Miss H. Asselin, Dr (Miss) M. H. Bazely, Mr and Mrs P. Bennett, Miss C. H. Bruce, Mr and Mrs C. H. Burr, Master Donald Burr, Miss R. K. Crandall, Dr F. W. Eastman, Mrs M. Fuller, Miss M. B. Harding, Rev. and Mrs W. Hazen, Mr and Mrs E. J. Hensley, Mr J. F. Kendrick, Mr and Mrs E. Kohnstamm, Mrs A. G. Marshall, Mr B. A. Martin, Rev. and Mrs A. McBride, Miss P. McBride, Miss E. B. McBride, Miss E. H. McBride, Mr and Mrs H. Thorp, Mr T. B. Tymeson, Mr and Mrs E. E. White, Mr S. F. Chubb, Miss M. Elliot, Mr S. J. Story; from Yokohama, Mrs M. Bacon, Mr and Mrs H. E. Carmichael, Lady May, Miss P. May, Miss I. May, Miss D. May, Mr and Mrs D. Wood; from Kobe, Mr K. Doi, Mr C. C. Hilliard; from Nagasaki, Mrs Dalziel and 2 children; from Manila, Hon. Judge J. Abren, Mr P. C. Bedrosian, Mr John Brown, Mr W. R. Cuddy, Mrs H. Coleman, Mr S. De Leon, Mr R. De Leon, Miss T. De Leon, Miss J. M. Hodge, Mr H. T. Hollier, Judge F. A. Ingersol, Mr R. B. Lockwood, Mr and Mrs A. R. Lowe, Vice Gov. and Mrs H. S. Martin, Miss S. Martin, Mr G. S. Middleton, Mr A. M. M. Murchison, Mr F. T. McHenry, Miss M. E. McNeil, Mr and Mrs W. A. Plummer, Mr and Mrs R. Pestonji, Miss Pestonji, Mr E. Platt, Miss L. Santos, Mr and Mrs J. A. Shaw, Master J. A. Shaw, Mr J. A. Sommerfeld, Mr A. Santay, Mr K. Tsujimoto, Mr and Mrs G. D. Ward, Mr H. P. Whitmarsh, Mrs B. Walker, Mr Charles Duncan.

Per *Sinkiang*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Wheeler, Messrs Wilbraham, Denby and Walker.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tean* from Manila reports: Moderate S.E. wind, moderate sea, cloudy with heavy rain showers.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mails.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Karmala*, with the Hongkong mails of the 19th May last, arrived in London on Monday, the 3rd instant.

Other Vessels.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s s.s. *Radnorshire* left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 7th inst.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha s.s. *Kwanto Maru* left Yokohama for Hongkong on June 25, and is due here on or about 9th July.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Co.'s s.s. *Dairen Maru* arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday, the 27th inst. and left there for San Francisco, where she is due on 27th July.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from London May 20th, Mrs L. Brazier, Master Brazier, Miss L. Pickards, Miss C. M. Saxild, Mr J. R. Carton.

Temperature.

Hongkong, July 6, 1916.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.80
Do.	1 P.M.	29.79
Do.	4 P.M.	29.78
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	83
Do.	1 P.M.	84
Do.	4 P.M.	84
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	80
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	80
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	80
Do. Maximum		84
Do. Minimum (over night)		80

HANDS COVERED WITH RED RASH

Itching and Burning Unbearable. So Disfigured Hands a Misery. Cuticura Completely Healed.

15, Myddleton Sq., Clerkenwell, London, E. C., Eng.—"I had a rash on my arm. Later it went away, returning the following spring on the backs of my hands and appearing each spring since then, gradually spreading until nearly the whole of my hands were covered. It caused intense itching and burning, almost unbearable. Besides this, my hands were so disfigured. My hands were indeed a misery to me.

"After washing with ordinary toilet soaps the itching increased considerably. I then bought some Cuticura Soap and a tin of Cuticura Ointment and after they were used my hands were completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Ernest E. Brown, July 15, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Kashima Maru.

INWARD MAILS.

SHANGHAI—Per s.s. *Luchow*, July 7.
SHANGHAI—Per s.s. *Andre Lebon*, July 8.

On and after the 1st July Telegraph Money Orders may be sent to and received from the United Kingdom.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Mails will close for:—

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Skipton Castle*, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 7th July.

QUINHON & TOURANE.
Per *Chongva*, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 7th July.

SAIGON.
Per *Fausang*, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 7th July.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Hai Hong*, at 1 p.m., on Friday, the 7th July.

HOIHOW & *HAIPHONG.
Per *Kaifong*, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *Yuensang*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

NEWCHWANG.
Per **Ichang*, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

HAIPHONG, TOURANE, SAIGON, *STRAITS, *CEYLON, *INDIA, *ADEN, *EGYPT, & *EUROPE.
Per *Andre Lebon*. Registration at 4.15 p.m. Letters at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Sinkiang*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per **Kwongsang*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA Via TAMSUI.
Per *Kaijo Maru*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 9th July.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FORMOSA Via KEELUNG, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, *VICTORIA, *VANCOUVER, *UNITED STATES & *SOUTH AMERICA.
Per *Hawaii Maru*. Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 10th June.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & PORT MORESBY (via BATAVIA.)
Per *Tjikini*, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 10th July.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Haiching*, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & MACASSAR (PORT MORESBY Via BATAVIA).
Per *Tjibodas*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *Tean*, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per **Luchow*, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July.

JAPAN Via KUCHINOTZU & SAN FRANCISCO.
Per **Karimoea*, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th July.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA & CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM Via VANCOUVER.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per *Empress of Russia*. Registration at 9.45 a.m. Letters at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th July.
[Shanghai Brit. P.O., Saturday, 15th July.]

JAPAN Via MOJI, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE & VALPARAISO.
Per *Kiyo Maru*, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th July.

STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.
Per *Nellore*. Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th July.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th July, at 5 p.m.

JAPAN Via NAGASAKI.
Per *Aki Maru*, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th July.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.10—Pressure has increased slightly from central Japan to Formosa and Luzon, and decreased slightly from Shanghai to Tourane.

Shallow depressions lie over China and Indo-China, and an anticyclone over the Bonins.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: Southerly winds, moderate, squally; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1916:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
July 6th,	5.33 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
" 7th,	5.34 "	7.21 "
" 8th,	5.34 "	7.21 "
" 9th,	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 10th,	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 11th,	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 12th,	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 13th,	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 14th,	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 15th,	5.37 "	7.21 "
" 16th,	5.37 "	7.20 "
" 17th,	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 18th,	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 19th,	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 20th,	5.39 "	7.19 "
" 21st,	5.39 "	7.19 "
" 22nd,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 23rd,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 24th,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 25th,	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 26th,	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 27th,	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 28th,	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 29th,	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 30th,	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 31st,	5.44 "	7.14 "

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 6, 1916.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/- ⅝
" On demand,	2/- 11/16
" 30 days' sight	2/- ¾
" 4 months' sight,	2/- 15/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	2/1 ⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/1 ⅛
On Paris—	
On demand,	289½
Credits, 4 months' sight,	300
On New York—	
On demand,	48⅞
Credits, 60 days sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	153
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	—
On demand	153
On Singapore—	
On demand,	87⅜
On Manila—	
On demand,	96½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	71¼
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	96½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	53.40
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$9.55 n.
Silver (per oz.)	30⅝
Bar Silver in Hongkong	15 % n.p.
Chinese Copper Cash	par
Chinese Copper Cents	par
Rate of Native Interest	6½ % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	14½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	2 % dis.

HONGKONG TIDES,

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

July 7th to 13th, 1916.

[illegible]	[illegible]	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet.
Fri.	7	m 3 20	6.2	m 6 30	2.4
		0 42 a	5.4	1 17 a	2.2
Sat.	8	m 2 42	4.6	m 8 13	2.4
		2 0 a	4.7	2 31 a	[illegible]
Sun.	9	m 3 24	5.1	m 10 18	[illegible]
		3 40 a	4.2	9 37 a	1.8
Mon.	10	m 4 17	5.7	0 2 a	2.6
		6 27 a	2.3	10 8 a	1.0
Tues.	11	m 5 3	6.3	1 8 a	1.7
		7 0 a	5.7	10 43 a	1.1
Wed.	12	m 1 57	6.9	2 0 a	1.9
		8 16 a	1.7	11 43 a	[illegible]
Thur.	13	m 6 50	7.5		
		9 14 a	2.8	2 46 a	0.4

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.76	29.77
Temperature	87	81	86
Humidity	78	85	69
Direction of Wind	S	ESE	S
Force	4	6	3
Weather	—	op	o
Rain	—	0.17	—

Highest open air temperature on the 5th, 87. Lowest open air temperature on the 6th, 80.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 6, 1916.

IF you happen to be late your meals will be Courteously and Promptly served just the Same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHARE REPORT.

JULY 6TH, 1916.

Stock and paid up Value	Qtions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$760 sa.	Div. £4.6 and bonus 5/- a/c 1915	6¼ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	$390 b.	$7 final a/c 1914, $18 Interim a/c 1915	6 p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 165	Int. 12½ % a/c 1915	
Unions $100	$910 b.	Final of $20 and bonus $10 a/c 1914. Interim of $30 a/c 1915	6¼ p.c.
Yangtsees $60	$260	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $6 on account 1915	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $20	$153	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914	5¾ p.c.
Hongkong Fires $50	$375 a.	$37 for 1914	6¼ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$133 b.	$5 Int for 1915/1916	p.c.
Steamboats $15	$22 sa.	$1 for 1915	p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred)	$48½ b.	6/- for 1915	
(Deferred)	$134½ b.	10/- Bonus 6/- for 1915	
"Shell" Transports £1	96/- b.	5/- a/c 1915 Coupon 23 2/- a/c 1915 Coupon 25	
"Star Ferry" $10	$35½	$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30·4·16	5¼ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$119½ a.	$12 for 1915	
Malabon Sugars $100	$37 a.	$5 for 1915	
MINING.			
Kailans £1	28/- b.	1/- a/c 1915/16, Coupons Nos. 7	
Langkats gdrs. 10	T. 37 b.	Tls. 1 for 1915	
Raubs £1	$2.90	2/- a/c 1915 1/- a/c 1916	
Tronoh Mines £1	38/- s.		
Ural Caspians £1	32/9 sa.	1/- interim 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $50	$82½	$3½ for 1915	4¼ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $50	$125 b.	$5 a/c 1915	4½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 76 b.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30·4·15	
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 82	Tls. 3 for 1915	5¼ p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $50	107 b.	$5 a/c 1915	
Central Estates $100	$97 s.	$7 a/c 1915	8 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$104 sa.	$7 a/c 1915	
Humphreys Estates $10	$6.60	35 cents for 1915	6 p.c.
Kowloon Lands $30	$38	$2½ for 1915	12 p.c.
West Points $50	$86	$4½ a/c 1915	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 95	12% for 1915 and 1 tael bonus	
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 135	Tls. 16 for year ending 31·10·15	11 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 91½	Tls. 5 div. & Tls. 1½ bonus for year ending 30·6·15	7½ p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 13½	Tls. 1½ for 1915	12 p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 5 b.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $12	$8½ b.	72 cts. for 1915	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers $5	$4½ b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28·2·06	9 p.c.
China-Providents $10	$8¼	75 cents for 1915	7 p.c.
Dairy Farms $6	$34½ sa.	$1.25 for year ending 31·7·15	4½ p.c.
Green Islands $10	$9.40 b.	60 cents for 1915	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $10	$45 b.	$2½ for 1915/1916	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $25	$170	$11 a/c 1915	
Hongkong Ropes $10	$32 b.	$3 a/c 1915	8 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$7 s.	30 cents a/c 1915	5½ p.c.
Morning Posts $25	$29	$2 for 1915	8 p.c.
Peak Tramways $10	$9½ b.	7% for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $1	70 cts.		
Steam Laundry $5	$3¼	25 cents for 1914/1915	7 p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$14 b.	$1 for 1915	[illegible] p.c.
Watson $10	$6¾ s.	70 cents for 1915	10 p.c.
William Powell $7	$6¼	50 cents for 1913/1914	[illegible] p.c.

s.—sellers. sa.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO."
Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B.

MOXON & TAYLOR,
No. 111, Share and General Brokers.

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